SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1878.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

On Tuesday last, at the High Court, the following cases were disposed of by Sir Charles Sargent:—

ANUNDYAHOO AND OTHERS vs. HURRY THAKURSEY.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomonjee, appeared for the plaintiffs, the executor and executrix of the late Khutao Mackunjee, who claimed to recover Rs. 8,238 on a promissory note passed by the defendant for the balance of an adjusted account. Defendant did not appear, but his schedule was produced, in which the debt had been inserted as due. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for the amount claimed with interest and costs Rs. 270 Execution stayed as to property, and as to defendant's person until the next sitting of the Insolvent Debtor's Court.

HURRIKISON HURSHVUN VS. VIZBHOCCUN PURSHOTUM AND OTHERS.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Mr. Turner, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Taylor, instructed by Mr. Bhaishunker, for the defendants, asked that the case be transferred to the long causes list, as two of the defendants denied any partnership, stating that plaintiff had no interest in the subject matter of the suit. Mr. Budroodin had no objection, and the case was transferred accordingly. Costs to be costs in the cause.

NIKABHOY SAMSHUDEEN VS. SARAFF ALI MAHOMED ALI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Mr. Bhaishunker, said the plaintiff claimed Rs. 3,653 on an adjusted account signed by the defendants. There was no appearance for the defendant; and a decree was passed against him for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

CANJEE LOWJEE VS. HURRY THAKURSEY.

Mr. Fox (for Mr. Pigot), instructed by Messrs. Rimington and Hore, appeared for the plaintiff, who claimed Rs. 1,063 found due at the foot of an adjusted account. Defendant had admitted the debt in his schedule, which was produced in court. The court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,063 with interest and costs.

NUSSERWANJEE DAYABHOY VS. PALLONJEE HORMUSJEE.

Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, for the plaintiff, said his client claimed to recover Rs. 4,100 with interest. Defendant appeared in person and admitted the claim, which had been inserted in his schedule. A decree for plaintiff for Rs. 4,100 was given, with interest and costs. Execution as to property stayed, and as to defendant's person until the next sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

ANTICIPATED DISTRESS IN NASSICK, AHMEDNUGGAR AND POONA COLLECTORATES.

Bombay Castle, 4th March 1878.

MEMORANDUM from the Revenue Department, dated 22nd February 1878.—Transfers a letter from the Commissioner, Central Division, submitting a letter from the Collector of Nassick, and remarking that doubtless there will be difficulty in Indapur, Bhimthari, and part of Sirur in the Poona Collectorate, but that the actual keen distress will be confined to a compact area embracing part of the Nassick and Ahmednuggar Collectorates, and stating that he considers it very desirable that works on famine wages should be started before the poor people wander away, as in the distressed area they will be under supervision, while elsewhere they must suffer from neglect, as where there is no distress there will be no means of noticing their condition; recommending as a first measure of relief that all Local Fund works in the Talukas of Newasa, Raburi, Akola, Sangamner and Kopargaon in the Ahmednuggar Collectorate, and all Local Fund works in Yeola and the most distressed Talukas in the Nassick Collectorate, should at once be carried out at the famine Public Works rate of wage, and that the Sunday wage be accorded; and urging that, if the Khirdi irrigation tank project has not been already considered by the Chief Engineer, no time should be lost in considering it and in calling for any extra information that may be necessary.

RESOLUTION.

Government consider that the anticipated distress can be met by opening irrigation works for the employment of the people on ordinary rates of wages as soon as agricultural operations cease. Separate orders regarding these works will be issued immediately. Neither the Commissioner nor the Collector have given any information as to the prices of the ordinary food grains consumed by the people, which are the best test of the pressure of famine. This information should be furnished every Saturday until further notice for each of the Talukas referred to in the Commissioner's report.

PROBABLE COMMANDS IN CASE OF WAR.

(*The Englishman.*)

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following as a soldier's forecast of the probable commands and military appointments in the event of war. We give it for what it is worth:—

Lord Napier of Magdala, Commander-in-Chief.
Sir Garnet Wolseley, Chief of the Staff.
Colonel Morton Dill, Military Secretary.
Lieut.-Col. Brackenbury, Assistant Military Secretary.
Captain Collen, Assistant Military Secretary.
Sir Chas. Ellice, K.C.B., Quartermaster General.
Colonel Frod. Roberts, V.C., C.B., Deputy Quartermaster General.
Colonel McNeil, V.C., C.B., Deputy Quartermaster General.
Sir A. Horsford, K.C.B., Adjutant General.
Colonel Greaves, V.C., Deputy Adjutant General.
Colonel Elliot, C.B., Deputy Adjutant General.

COMMANDING CORPS D'ARMEE.

Sir Thomas Steel.
Colonel Harman, 1st Military Secretary.
Colonel Baker, C. B., Deputy Quartermaster and Adjutant General.

COMMANDING 2ND CORPS D'ARMEE.

General Lysons.
Colonel Colley, Assistant Military Secretary.
Colonel Curzon, Deputy Quartermaster and Adjutant General.

COMMANDING 3RD CORPS D'ARMEE.

Sir Lintorn Simmons.
Colonel Deedes, Assistant Military Secretary.
Colonel Lyons, Deputy Quartermaster and Adjutant General.

COMMANDANTS OF DIVISIONS.

Generals of Division.—Armstrong, Stephenson, Smyth, Payn, Herbert, Hawley, McCleverty, Sevestre, Boller, Alison, McMurdo, Hardinge, Whitmore, Shipley, Holdich.
Cavalry Commandant.—Sir Thos. McMahon.
Generals of Division.—Oakes, Fraser, Seager.
Artillery Commandant—Sir C. D'Aguilar.
Brigadiers of R. H. A.—Major-General Collingwood Dixon, Hamley, John Turner.
QuarterMaster Generals.—Topographical Department—General Sir A. Kemball, Depy Qr. Mr. Genl., Intelligence; Assistants—Major Home, Captains Jessop, Cooke, Clarke.
Aides-de-Camp to the C.-in-C.—Captain Fitz-George, R. A., Major R. W. Napier, 18th Ben. Cavy., Lieut. Napier, 10th Hussars, Major Gilbard, 72nd Regt.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster Generals.—Major Wolseley, 95th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Scott, B. S. C., &c.,
Brigade Commanders.—Cameron, C. B., Osborne, C. B., Roberson, C. B., Chippendall, C. B., Davis Mostyn, C. B., Glyn, C. B., Hunter C. B., Hemming, C. B., Lowry, C. B, MacLeod, C. B., &c.

A PAPER says, "Notwithstanding the heavy rain on Friday, there was a short supply of milk on Saturday morning."

COOKING by steam has been introduced into the Madras General Hospital, where the *punkhas* have, for some years, been pulled by the same motive power. A new kitchen has been built for the steam cooking apparatus, which seems to answer the purpose admirably. The patients' diet is steamed into food ready for use within 45 minutes, the grilling, boiling, baking, and stewing being done to perfection all at once. A cooking stove, on English principles, is to be added to the apparatus shortly for the purpose of cooking rice for the native patients.

THE BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on Thursday, the 28th February, at 8-30 p. m., in the society's rooms, Dhobie Talao. Captain G. W. Oldham, R.E., president of the society, presided.

The meeting was opened with the reading a portion of scripture by the chairman and prayer which was offered by the Rev. Mr. Mackichan. The attendance was very meagre. We noticed none of the clergy of the Church of England present except the Rev. Mr. Carss, one of the secretaries of the society.

An abstract of the report of the committee for the past year was then read by the Rev. T. Carss. The report states that,

"Our issues have been larger this year than for several previous years, a result due either to increased desire to possess the Word of God, or to greater efforts made to promote its circulation. Whilst truly thankful to God for all He has enabled them to accomplish, the committee feel and would desire the readers of this report to feel that a great work yet remains to be done. It is true that a very small percentage of the 22,000,000 of this Presidency can read, yet how sad is the reflection that only a very small fraction of those who are able to read possess a copy of the Word of God. The committee would call upon all to whom the truth is precious to aid them by their contributions and prayers in making the translations of the Bible more acceptable to the people, and in their efforts to increase the circulation of the Holy Scriptures. Several changes have taken place in the official staff of this Auxiliary. The Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Patron of the Society: the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, the President; Brigadier-General Gell and Captain G. T. Robinson, Vice-Presidents; and J. N. C. Beyts, Esq., Major McCausland, and R. E. Bickerdike, Esq., Members of the Committee, left Bombay during the year. The Bishop has proceeded to Europe in consequence of ill health. General Gell has left Bombay finally. Captain Robinson and Major McCausland have left in consequence of a change in their official duties. The committee regret to state that they have lost the valuable services of the Rev. Mr. Robertson, who had been President of this Auxiliary for seven years. He proceeded to Europe in May last for the benefit of his health without the prospect of returning. The committee desire to express their gratitude for the important services rendered by Mr. Robertson to this Auxiliary as a member for twenty-seven years of its Marathi Translation Sub-Committee, as one of the general secretaries of the Society for twelve years, and as principal editor of the edition of the Marathi Bible printed in 1857. The committee beg to record their high appreciation of the ability, zeal, and Christian kindness by which his work of faith and labour of love have been characterised. Captain Robinson, who had been Vice-President for six years, has proceeded to Calcutta on official duty. He took a deep interest in the various operations of this Society, and during his connection with it liberally subscribed to its funds. In August the Rev. E. S. Hume was asked by the committee to become Joint-Secretary to this Auxiliary. He kindly consented to act. The committee have to record with deep regret the deaths during the past year of Major Candy, a valued member of their Marathi Translation Sub-Committee, and of the Rev. T. L. Wells, a member for nine years of their Gujerati Translation Sub-Committee. Major Candy died at Mahableshwer on 26th February. He had been on the sub-committee for nearly a quarter of a century, and had taken a warm interest in all that concerned the evangelization of this country. He had an unusually good knowledge of the Marathi language and literature, and we shall greatly feel his loss in our Sub-committee. In October, a branch depot was established at Mhow for the sale of Scriptures. At the request of the committee, Lieutenant-Colonel VanHeythuysen has kindly undertaken the superintendence of this depot, and great hopes are entertained that it may prove a success."

The following resolutions were adopted and carried unanimously. I.—"That the report of which an abstract has now been read be adopted as the report of the society and published under the direction of the committee."

Moved by the Rev. D. Macpherson and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Stothert. II.—"That the followiag gentlemen be the office-bearers of this Auxiliary for the current year':

Patron.—The Lord Bishop of Bombay.
President.—Captain G. W. Oldham.
Vice-Presidents.—The Hon'ble Sir M. R. Westropp, Brig.-Genl. R. Phayre, H. Conder, Esq., N. Spencer, Esq., (Senior). Rev. R. Stothert, Rev. G. Bowen.
Committee.—Dr. F. G. Joynt, R. E. Bickerdike, Esq., J. B. Paterson, Esq., Dr. D. Macdonald, J. Jackson, Esq., W. F. Melvin, Esq., Lieut. R. S. Simpson, J. N. C. Beyts, Esq., Dr. W. P. Partridge, Major W. H. McCausland, W. Simpson, Esq., P. Peterson, Esq., J. K. Bythell, Esq., J. Morris, Esq., W. E. Gordon, Esq., S. Macdonald, Esq., E. Miller, Esq., and all ministers who are members of the society are members of the Committee.
Secretaries and Treasurers.—Rev. T. Cares and Rev. E. S. Hume.

Moved by Dr. Partridge, and seconded by Mr. Chapman, after an address from the Rev. Johnny Alli, the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

The Hon. the Advocate General—First, I will say a few words as to the petition of Mr. Ardasir Framjee Moos. I do not think the petitioner really understood the words of the section, the object of which is to avoid any difficulty that might arise in consequence of this Council not having the power to throw any work at all on the High Court, or on any judge of the High Court. That is beyond the power of the Council, and I desired to avoid any difficulty in that respect. In regard to the question of the amount of compensation being referred for decision to any judge, I think I am in a position to say that the learned judge to whom it was first proposed it should be referred would be happy to take the reference, notwithstanding the alteration of the Bill. There was another difficulty. Supposing the matter to be referred to arbitration and then to a judge of the High Court, and any judge was prevented from taking it, there would be no tribunal at all to which the matter could be referred. It was necessary, in order to provide for that contingency, that it should come under the Land Acquisition Act. So far, I think, my explanation as to the operation of Section 63 will be considered satisfactory by the Council. Then I come to the several petitions which have been presented to the Council by different parties claiming abkari rights in respect of certain estates in Salsette. I think I may take as a sample of the rest, the petition of the Bhandoopwallas. Now, this matter has been the subject of very careful consideration by the different persons acquainted with the administration of the revenue in Salsette and other places, and very elaborate reports with reference to the facts of the case have been furnished by the Collector of Tanna and by other persons who have a technical knowledge of the matter. All those reports have been furnished to me, and I have gone through them very carefully, and I trust also with impartiality. The result of my investigation is that I certainly entertain a very strong opinion against the claims put forward. I cannot see upon the facts that have been presented to me, that they have a shadow of a title to the vested rights that they claim, and I may say it is not so much a question of law as of fact, as will appear from the different facts I will mention to the Council in going through the petition. So my opinion is not simply the opinion of a lawyer, but an opinion that any person may form upon facts presented to him. I may mention, too, that this is not the first time, apparently, that claims have been made for the very rights which the petitioners now lay claim to. Those claims were investigated, as I gather from the records of the Collector of Tanna, as regards the Bhandoop estate, so far back as the year 1826, when the Collector, Mr. Simpson, after investigation, writes thus:—"I have fully satisfied myself that the right of the public to draw a revenue from liquor in the mode recently reverted to has never been resigned. It was not contemplated by the parties when the village was transferred to the proprietors, it is not provided for by the deed passed, nor is it sanctioned by prescription." That inquiry took place in 1826, and as we all know, the regulation which now provides for the Abkari law of the Presidency was passed on the 1st January 1827. I do not find it stated in the record before me that that inquiry had reference to any claims made in consequence of an anticipated change in the law, but I have no doubt that the change of law was at that time in contemplation. So I say similar claims to that made now were made 50 years ago, and with the result I have named. In order to deal with these claims, it is perhaps necessary to give a short history of the estate. The grant under which the petitioners claim was made in 1803, but a sunnud was informally granted by Government in 1794, when a distillery was established there for the purpose of distilling liquor for the use of the troops; and although no tax was paid by the owners of the Bhandoop estate on any toddy drawn from their trees, yet the fact was that toddy drawn from their trees was taken into the distillery and used for the purpose of distilling liquor for the troops, and it was expressly provided that no liquor should be exported from that distillery without payment of abkari duty. The petitioners, in the 7th para. of their petition, say that no rent or tax has been paid to Government beyond the fixed annual ground rent reserved by the grant. Now, the grant has been before the Council, and has been adverted to on former occasions, and it is only necessary for me to say that by the 1st clause there is reserved some two thousand and odd rupees over and above the land revenue payable. There was a certain tax payable to Government on the brab trees, in reference to their situation and the amount of their produce, and I have advised Government that the tax remitted by the second article of the grant was the tree tax, and did not affect any abkari rights whatever. And then we come to consider whether any of the proprietors has made any payment to be released from any abkari tax. The tax payable by the proprietors of the Bhandoop distillery for liquor distilled from their own toddy, which I have already mentioned, tends to show, so far as it goes, that they paid Abkari duties on the liquor so distilled. Then we have this further fact that in 1798 the Abkari rights in Salsette were farmed out on a lease to farmers, and there were express provisions made that so long as the proprietors of the Bhandoop estate applied the whole of the toddy produced on that estate to the manufacture of sugar or the distillation of liquor for exportation, they should not be subject to the farm penalties; but when the toddy was applied to other purposes than these, they were to be subject to the penalties specified in the farmers' lease. That again, I think, shows that they were subject to Abkari dues. Then we come across another very important matter, and that is how the matter of licences for the sale of liquor for local consumption in Bhandoop was dealt with. I find this referred to in a report which Mr. Jervoise sent into Government. Mr. Jervoise wrote—"I may add that the Abkari right for local consumption is annually sold by Government on account of Bhandoop as well as on account of Tanna and other places in Salsette." And Mr. Cowasjee Maneckjee, the predecessor of the petitioners, bought the farms for every year except one, when he was security for the actual purchaser. I think, on a consideration of the conditions on which the liquor was distilled, the manner in which Bhandoop was included in the Abkari farms in 1798, and the manner in which the licences for local consumption in the village of Bhandoop itself have been dealt with by the proprietors themselves, each and all plainly show that the then proprietors considered that they had not received a grant of abkari rights and were liable to abkari duties. Then there is the inquiry of 1826, by Mr. Simpson, to which I have already referred, and which I say had reference to the then intended change of the law, which was effected by the passing of Regulation 21 of 1827. And it is to be observed, that there was no reservation of the rights claimed by the petitioners in that Regulation, by which the proprietors of the Bhandoop estate are placed precisely in the same position as everybody else in the Presidency of Bombay who is subject to Abkari rights. Then, I also ought to say that recently, in the case of the petitioner's father, the then Collector of Tanna, Mr. Robertson, so recently as 1872, writes to him—"The rights in the brab trees have never been made over to you by Government, and in making this concession they did not abrogate and never have abrogated their right to the excise derived from toddy, or spirit that may be manufactured by fermentation of the produce derived from such trees." So we have what we find in the records of 50 years ago, and we have the statement of the Collector recently. And the result of the last-mentioned correspondence was that the petitioner's father took out a licence for the sale of liquor in the village of Bhandoop itself. But the petitioners, in their petition, have not only relied on their own grant; they have referred to a "grant which was made in precisely the same terms by the East India Company, and about the same time as their own grant" to Dr. Scott; and certain facts are stated in the petition which, if correct, would lead the Council to suppose that the East India Company had acknowledged the claim of Dr. Scott to abkari rights. But the statement made in the 13th para. of the petition is not correct. The tax in question was upon the brab trees, not upon the toddy drawn from them, which is totally different. Perhaps I may shortly state what the facts were. Dr. Scott complained that his property had been taxed contrary to the terms of his grant, and the Government instituted an inquiry as to whether or not the complaint was true. The inquiry was made by a judge of the Court at that time, and, as I am informed, two very high officials of Government, whose report, after a very careful investigation, was that Dr. Scott's complaint was wholly without foundation, that he had only been taxed as other people in Salsette were taxed, and that the terms of his grant had not been infringed. In 1815 the Government of Bombay reported to that effect. The Directors did not reply till 1820, when they sent a despatch, in consequence of which the Government of Bombay remitted part of the sum due by Dr. Scott for arrears. He was indebted to the amount of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 5,050 were written off. The arrears of rent were not paid by Dr. Scott, and the estate became forfeited to Government. Then it appears from a subsequent despatch sent in 1837 by the Board of Directors that they considered the Government of Bombay had not properly understood their despatch of 1820. That later despatch shows that any reliance that might be placed on the despatch of 1820 having admitted that Dr. Scott was entitled to any abkari rights cannot be relied on, because in it the directors say their despatch of 1820 was misunderstood by the Government of Bombay, and add that they never would consent to the alienation of the Abkari revenue. So I think the case of Dr. Scott is clearly explained. Then there is another case, that of Hormusjee Bomonjee, which is also cited by the petitioners. It is said that Government had stated that he was entitled to Abkari rights, but I find that he made divers claims which were denied and resisted by the East India Company. Therefore, both the cases instanced of the claims of Government having been foregone fall to the ground. There was another matter referred to by the petitioners regarding the Poway estate. They state that the original grant to Poway was in the same terms as their grant. But if the Council will refer to the grant of the Poway estate they will see that a special provision was made that the Abkari revenue should be paid to Framjee Cowasjee. He made his application with a request that the Abkari revenue should be paid to him, and in consequence of that extra grant, the rent payable for the property was increased by a sum of Rs. 500 a year. These, I think, are the principal instances which have been cited by the petitioners. There is, further, the statement in the 31st para. of the petition, that the High Court have determined the right of bringing Bhandoop toddy into Bombay free of municipal taxes. That is cited as endeavouring to show that the High Court had decided the petitioners were entitled, under the terms of their lease, to Abkari rights; but the statement of the case is totally misconceived. The case is reported in the High Court reports, and all that was decided for the plaintiffs was that the Municipal Commissioner had no right to levy town duty on toddy imported into Bombay, because it was not spirit within the meaning of the Bombay Municipal Act. Those are the principal points relied on by the petitioners; and on a careful investigation of the facts—and it really is a question of fact—I have, as I said, formed a very strong opinion adverse to the petitioners. I think the facts I have stated are unanswerable. Some gentlemen came to see me privately on the subject, and I mentioned some of the facts to them and told them what my own opinion was; and they suggested that it was possible that the whole matter might have been misconceived by the Collector of Tanna, and that no licence had ever been purchased at all. I said upon that, I would make further inquiries, and I have written to the Collector of Tanna, but have received no reply. It is almost impossible to conceive that Mr. Simpson, who wrote as he did in 1826, who had himself made investigation into the matter, and whose mind was necessarily fresh on the subject in consequence of that investigation, —it is impossible to believe that he could have misconceived the matter. I have based my opinion on the facts, I trust after having entered into the investigation in an impartial spirit; and the result is, I think, the petitioners have no claim at all to Abkari rights.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay thought that as the arguments in favour of Government were so powerful, there could be no possible objection to leaving the decison of these matters to the Civil Courts.

The Hon. Mr. Bengallee questioned the justice of fixing the payment to be made to the Municipality at an average of the last ten years. The municipal receipts from liquor duties were constantly increasing, and he thought the amount ought not at any rate to be less than the receipts of last year.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner—It was from the municipal records that the sum fixed was arrived at. The figures were furnished by Mr. Grant. Mr. Bengallee' argument might be very easily met by the assertion that though the revenues were granted to the Municipality, the amount of those revenues depended on the orders of Government, who could raise or lower the fees to be pat for these licences at will.

The Hon. Mr. Bengallee—I understood the mount was fixed by law.

The amendment was then put to the vote and arried.

It was also resolved, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ashbumer, "That 'Bombay Act I. of 1878' b inserted in the schedule of enactments to be repealed."

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner next moved that the Bill be read a third time and passed, and the resolutio was carried by 6 to 1, the order of voting being.

Ayes.	*Nae*
The Hon. Mr. Gibbs.	The Hon, M. Rogay.
,, ,, Ashburner.	
,, ,, Advocate General.	
,, ,, Ravenscroft.	
,, ,, Bengallee.	
,, Col. Anderson.	

The Council was then adjourned *sine die*.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

1. THE Special Commission, appointed by Government Resolution, No. 591 C.W.—1469 of 15th October 1877, to determine the best scheme of drainage for the Municipality to adopt, within a cost of 50 lakhs of rupees, have the honour to submit the following report:—

2. In considering the various schemes,* which have from time to time been put forward for the drainage of the city of Bombay and disposal of the sewage and night-soil, the attention of the Committee has been directed to the following points:—

a.—Separation of storm waters from sewage, and disposal of same.
b.—Admission of night-soil into sewers.
c.—Drainage of the sub-soil.
d.—Water supply and distribution.
e.—House-connections with sewers.
f.—Construction and ventilation of proposed sewers.
g.—The question of outfall or ousfalls to the sea.
h.—The utilization of sewage for agricultural purposes.
i.—Defoecating and other processes.
k.—Cost of a complete scheme.

3. 1st.—With regard to *a*, the separation of storm water and sewage, and disposal of same, the Commission are of opinion that a complete separation of rain water from sewage must be effected, *i.e.*, that separate systems of drains for carrying off the rain and sub-soil water, and sewage must be made available, and that the storm water should be carried off by gravitation, in order to avoid heavy cost which pumping would entail.

2nd.—The Commission consider that the measures now in progress for enlarging the Love Grove sluices; for intercepting as much of the high-lying districts as possible from the Flats, and causing the rain water therefrom to flow by gravitation into the harbour and Back Bay, and the utilization of the existing system of drains for rain water only, will provide nearly all that is needed; but it may be found necessary, after careful observation of the effects produced by the enlarged sluices at Love Grove, to increase the waterway also of the Dharavee and Worlee sluices, and, until the lower parts of the town have been raised, a sufficiently large area of the Flats, must be left unreclaimed, to act as a reservoir to hold the storm water of these parts, in the event of exceptionally heavy rainfalls combined with unfavourable tides.

4. 1st.—With regard to (*b*) the Commission are clearly of opinion that the admission of night-soil into sewers does not add to the danger inherent to sewage matter, provided the sewers are properly constructed; that there is a sufficient and regular water-supply of not less than 20 gallons per head of population; that the sewage is rapidly delivered at the outfall; that frequent and thorough flushing is ensured at the head of the minor drains; that the sewers are well and freely ventilated; that there is a break of joint in the connections of the house privies with the sewers; that where direct connections are made, the house drains or soil pipes are freely ventilated by pipes extending above the roofs of the houses with the sewers; and that public latrines and urinals are provided in sufficient numbers for the use of the poorer classes whose houses are such as not to admit of privies and house-connections being attached to them.

2nd.—The dangers which in many cases have resulted from sewer gases, have not arisen from the admission of night-soil into sewers, for the addition of the solid excreta scarcely adds appreciably to the offensiveness of the sewage, but from faulty construction, imperfect ventilation, and too strong dependence on water traps. A sudden rush of storm water into an imperfectly ventilated or blocked sewer compresses the gases, which consequently find their way out through the weakest point—the water traps—into the houses, and too frequently into badly ventilated and almost horizontal, though constructed and freely ventilated on the latest sanitary principles,—not liable to rushes of storm water,—not liable to be blocked by road detritus,—and not connected directly with the houses,—these danger cease to exist.

3rd.—The Commission recognise the fact that already a large quantity of night-soil finds its way into the existing imperfect sewers, and consider that the addition of the remainder, together with a large additional water-supply (to be derived from Tulsee and from that now lost by evaporation and absorption into the ground, in the present open drains and "elongated cesspools"), will not add appreciably to the offensiveness of the sewage; and it may be remarked that, owing to the absence of slaughter-houses and manufactories, the sewage of Bombay is likely to be much less offensive than that of most large English towns.

4th.—The Commission would also remark that, as any complete scheme will take some years to carry out the abolition of the present halalcore system will be gradual, and therefore to a certain extent tentative; but that when the scheme is complete, a proper system of house-connections for the better class of houses established, and an ample supply of public latrines and urinals provided for the lower classes, the halalcore system should be completely abolished and the night-soil passed direct into the sewers. And that any permanent system of night-soil depots, which would probably prove so many intense local nuisances and perpetuate many of the disgusting evils of the present system, should not be permitted.

5.—(*c.*) 1st.—With regard to the necessity for draining the sub-soil, the Commission are of opinion that the measures proposed for more effectually carrying off the rain water and preventing the town being flooded, combined with the new drainage system, which will stop the absorption into the sub-soil of much sewage and waste water, and the sub-soil drainage of some of the lowest-lying parts of the town, will place Bombay in a far better position as regards the state of the sub-soil than it has ever yet enjoyed, and that till some experience has been gained of the effect of these works nothing more need be done.

2nd.—The Commission consider that any scheme allowing the sub-soil water to drain into the proposed sewers through open joints would be highly objectionable, and dangerous to public health; and that any method of independent pipe drains for sub-soil drainage running into the sewers would also be objectionable, as it would add largely to the cost of pumping; and in the monsoon the volume of sub-soil water might be so great as to interfere with the first and most essential duty of the proposed system—*viz.*, to carry off the sewage as quickly as possible.

3rd.—It is possible that some of the lowest-lying parts of the town may, however, require sub-soil drainage. This can be readily and economically effected by draining into wells and drawing from them a supply for road-watering, flushing, and other purposes. In other cases it may be more convenient to drain the sub-soil water into the storm water drains. There is one work, however, which the Commission consider would do much to prevent the saturation of the Flats in the neighbourhood of the Hornby Vellard, and consequent offensive effluvia which frequently arises therefrom, especially after high-water spring tides, *viz.*, the stopping the percolation through the Vellard by puddling; they recommend that this be carried out, and that a sum of Rs. 50,000 be entered in the estimate for the purpose.

6.—(*d.*) 1st—The Commission understand that when the Toolsee scheme is completed the water-supply will be from 23 to 26 gallons per head of population of 650,000, and this they consider will be sufficient for the proper working of the scheme; but to ensure a regular and constant supply, and also to obviate the dangers likely to arise from the failure of the Vehar main, they consider that a service reservoir should be provided for Vehar water at some convenient site in or near the native town, and that the subsidiary mains and connections be relaid, where necessary, to ensure a more regular and equable distribution. The use of house cisterns should also be encouraged by every possible means.

2nd.—The Commission also desire to point out that the combined Toolsee and Vehar supply only amounts to 24 gallons per head of population of 650,000, or 20 gallons per head of population of 750,000; and that, therefore, it is most desirable that the Municipality should at once have a further scheme worked out for an additional water-supply to provide for the wants of any increase of population.

7.—(*e*) 1st.—The Commission consider the system of privies and house-connections, as designed by Mr. Walton, which is now at work in Sonapore and Dukarwady, to be generally suitable for present purposes; but doubtless as time goes on, an improved class of water-closets will be generally adopted in the better class of native houses. In the latter case, the Commission would recommend that the adoption of a standard type of closet suitable to the customs of the natives be enforced, the type being modified from time to time as experience may suggest.

2nd.—For the poorer classes, to whose houses it will in many cases be impossible or injudicious to attach house-connections, public latrines and urinals should be provided. The cost of these should, it is considered, be entered in the drainage scheme, as well as a considerable sum for the cost of house-connections, which, experience shows, cannot be recovered from the poorer class of house-holders. The Commission consider that a sum of five lakhs of rupees should be entered in the estimate for these items.

8.—(*f.*) 1st—The Commission are of opinion that the greatest care should be taken to ensure the proper construction of the sewers, with regard to the materials to be used; and recommend that only bricks of undoubtedly good quality be used for the main sewers, and that the lower part of the sewers be built in Portland cement for at least two-thirds of their height. The joints of pipe drains should also be laid in Portland cement.

2nd.—They consider that if man-holes are provided at every 200 feet and at every junction, sufficient provision will be made for the free ventilation of the sewers; the mouths of the man-holes should be left as open as possible, and the use of charcoal ventilators avoided, as tending to obstruct free ventilation. When direct and unbroken connection with the sewers is required, independent ventilating pipes must be carried above the eaves of the houses; but the Commission would recommend that even in the case of water closets the broken joint system be adopted.

3rd.—Bombay possesses peculiar advantages in its equable temperature throughout the year, sudden and considerable variations of temperature being one of the main forces at work in a sewer rendering free ventilation necessary.

4th.—Experience shows that special lofty shafts without furnaces* would not materially influence the ventilation of sewers, as they would be entirely inoperative in producing up-currents when the heat of the external air was greater than that of the internal air of the sewer; and even shafts with furnaces are effective for only very short distances in freely-ventilated sewers; arrangements should be made, however, to connect the furnaces at the pumping station with the sewers. Extensive dilution of the air in the sewers with the external air is the real secret of ventilation. An absolutely open sewer would be safest, and the nearer a sewer is brought to this by the provision of numerous openings, the less possibility is there of any dangerous accumulation of sewer gases. With free ventilation in the main sewers, there can be no rushes of sewer gases into the pipe drains. With the pipe drains cut off from the houses by an air space, there can be no rush of sewer gases into the houses.

9.—(*g.*) 1st.—The question of outfall has received very serious and careful consideration; the two principal outfalls put forward being—1, Colaba; and 2, Love Grove, on the western foreshore, about one-third of a mile north of the present outfall.

With regard to the former, the Commission are led to conclude that the sewage, if discharged at the flood, would undoubtedly return into the harbour and foul the foreshore; and, irrespective of the pollution of our magnificent harbour, the admission of water fouled by sewage into closed docks crowded with shipping, where it would remain for hours exposed to the action of a tropical sun, would be highly dangerous to public health; further, the cost of the works, owing to the nature of the strata, would be very great; and, lastly, should any scheme be hereafter found practicable for utilizing the sewage, the Colaba outfall would render the adoption of such a scheme impracticable.

The Commisseon, therefore, reject it on these grounds.

2nd.—With regard to the latter the Commission have considered very carefully the objections which have been raised to it, but are of opinion that the evils anticipated have been unduly magnified and over-rated. Many of the objections raised appear to be founded—1 deg., on certain float experiments carried out by Mr. Aitken; 2 deg., on an injunction delivered by the High Court compelling the Municipality to pay Mr.——Rs. 300 a month till the nuisance caused to his property at Love Grove was removed; 3 deg., on the alleged fouling of the Western foreshore.

3rd.—With regard to the first objection, the Commission would remark that the experiments appear to have been only two in number; and in one case the float went out a mile to sea before returning, by which time the sewage would be so diluted as to be harmless. The strong opinion given by Mr. Aitken, that "the observations show that if the sewage was discharged at Worlee, although it would be mixed with a large body of tidal water, yet during eight months of the year it would be driven back to the shore between Malabar and Worlee Point," appears therefore to rest on most insufficient and inconclusive data.

4th.—With regard to the second objection, the Commission are of opinion that the nuisance referred to is almost entirely due to the faulty construction of the outlet drain, which is of rubble masonry, covered only with rough slabs, and to the sewage being ponded up in a basin (formed by the encroachment of the creek in front of the sluices not having been taken down to the requisite level), and causing a deposit of some feet of black stinking mud. The Commission are of opinion that even now, were the outlet drain properly constructed, carried out below low-water springs, and the rock barrier in the creek removed, the Love Grove nuisance would cease; and are surprised that this simple measure has not before been carried out. The Commission are glad to learn that the rock barrier will be removed in connection with the widening of the Love Grove sluices now in progress.

5th.—With regard to the third objection, the Commission, from personal observation, at the lowest available spring tides and from the evidence adduced, are of opinion that no such fouling of the foreshore has taken place, except to a slight extent within the immediate vicinity of the outfall. The Commission would point to the following considerations in support of this view:—

(a.)—Although a large quantity of sewage—4 to 5 million gallons per day—has been poured into the sea for more than ten years, there is no evidence that the foreshore, except within, say, a quarter of a mile south of the outlet, has been fouled, and that only to a slight extent nor can it be found, nor is there any evidence to shew that there has been any accumulative deposit.

(b.)—The Vellard Bay would, if there were any tendency to sewage deposit to the south, form a catch-basin for the same, whereas it is perfectly sweet and free from sewage deposit.

(c.)—Matter found on the foreshore and sent to the Chemical Analyser and supposed to be sewage deposit has been found on analysis to be free from sewage.

(d.)—In following the stream of sewage out to sea, its course can be traced by charcoal, straw, leaves, &c.; were there any tendency to deposit on the foreshore, it might be expected that considerable deposit of these substances would take place at high-water mark; but this is not the case.

(e.)—The current flowing from N. to S. is largely surcharged with fine sand, which is deposited in Versova Bay, Back Bay, Kennery, &c.; but there is absolutely no deposit of this sort along the open western foreshore. On the contrary, there appears to be a scouring action in force, which is slowly eating away the foreshore.

(f.)—The water in the swimming-bath at Breach Candy is quite free from sewage.

(g.)—A series of float experiments which have been carried out at the proposed outfall by Mr. Walton at the instance of the Drainage Commission, though imperfect and extending over an insufficient period, tend to shew that the inshore currents set out to sea and not towards the foreshore.

6th.—The Commission are, therefore, of opinion that, provided the sewage is discharged at not less than 8 feet below low-water springs, there will be no deposit of sewage on the foreshore, and that the proposed outfall may safely be adopted.

7th.—With regard to the proposals to have two or more outfalls for the Fort, Colaba, add Malabar Hill, the Commission consider that the population to be served by these separate outfalls is so small that there are no serious objections to providing separate outfalls and draining these districts by gravitation into the sea, but one or more local nuisances would in all likelihood be established; and, on the whole, the Commission think that it will be better to connect them all with the general scheme, and so form one uniform and complete system.

10. (*h.*)—The proposals before the Commission for the utilization of sewage do not appear to have been fully worked out, and before any such scheme could be adopted, full and careful inquiry would have to be made as to the nature of the soil proposed to be utilized; the amount of land available and suitable for the purpose; levels of the same, and of the sub-soil water; and whether the people are prepared to take regularly the amount of effluent water available for disposal. The subject is one which is still exciting much discussion amongst sanitarians in Europe, and at present no reliable conclusions have been arrived at. One thing is evident, viz., that, as a system, in England, it never pays a Corporation, and but in rare instances the farmer. It is a system principally adapted for inland towns which have no other means of disposing of their sewage, and the highest sanitary authorities are of opinion that if it is possible to get rid of the sewage into the sea without nuisance, it is the right thing to do.†

2nd.—Financially, the capital expenditure of any such system will exceed the cost of discharging the sewage at Worlee at the lowest estimate by more than 11 lakhs of Rs., and the annual current expenditure (exclusive of interest on that sum), would be about Rs. 80,000 in excess of the annual cost of discharging the sewage into the sea. Interest at 4½ per cent. on 11 lakhs would be Rs. 49,500, or a total excess annual cost of, say, Rs. 1,10,000, against which is to be set the amount which might be recovered from cultivators for the use of effluent water, an amount difficult to arrive at, but probably less than half this amount, as the cultivators, seeing that the Corporation must get rid of the effluent water at any cost, and that only a limited area of land is available, would be in

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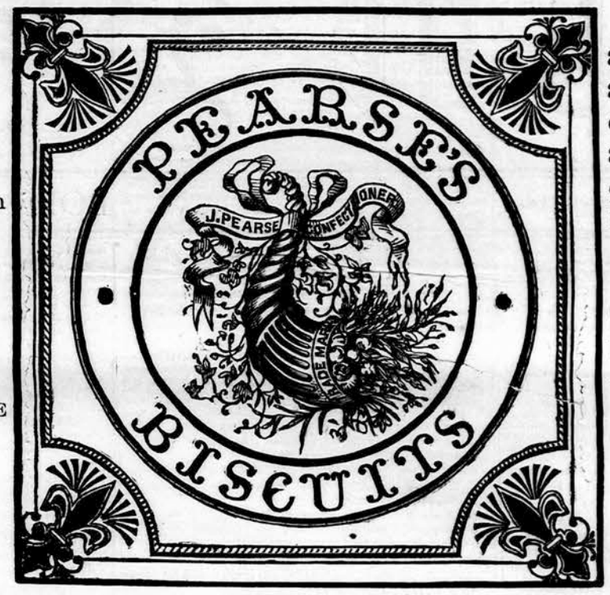

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THE FIRE IN A CHINESE FAMINE CAMP.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Celestial Empire* gives the following account of the burning alive of more than 2,000 women and children collected in a famine relief shed at Tientsin :—

About ten o'clock on this bitter morning an alarm was given that a fire had broken out in the relief-yard, roofed with inflammable mats, and crowded with human beings. How the fire originated will probably never be known. It must, however, have been in the northern portion. Once ignited, the fire spread with the same celerity and destructiveness as a bursting shell. In an instant the whole area was in flames. To understand the unexampled swiftness and appalling completeness of the awful result, it must be known that extraordinary facilities had been afforded for the spread of a fire once kindled. Within every compartment the flooring consisted of at least a foot of straw to enable the occupants to resist the cold treasuring their animal heat by a contact as close as that of sardines in a box. Every effort is made to prevent the use of fire in a matshed relief-yard, but once ignited no fire could possibly be put out—it would be like putting out a fire in a keg of gunpowder. The history of the awful moments which succeeded to the alarm of fire can never be told. It will be for ever graven on the memory of those who witnessed the scene. Hundreds poured forth to escape where they might, the flames lapping their garments, and [illegible] the chief torrent [illegible] *It was locked.* Crowds of people began to gather on all sides of the yard, and tear down the [illegible] By means of this friendly help, many hundreds poured out in living cataracts on the east side, and at the south-west corner. Those who escaped must have come mostly from the southern of the four rows of sheds. The moment that communication was established between the inside and the outside, a considerable number of outsiders leaped into that part of the enclosure forming the alley, to attempt to rescue those who were still struggling to escape. The scene within was awful. The long sheds had already melted into smoke and ashes, and only the poles were still burning—yet not the poles alone, for beneath stretched long lines of something only indistinctly seen, and which, between the gust of flame and smoke, could be recognized as the heads, arms and bodies, of human beings, all huddled within the limits of the former compartments, and just as they were caught by the fiery sirocco. Not one in twenty had had time to move a yard, before they were met by flames and suffocated where they chanced to be. As we see in representations of the victims of the burial of Herculaneum and Pompeii, men in every attitude in which the shower of ashes found them, so here the outstretched arms, the extended leg, showed in what stage of flight each had been overtaken.

As the crowds began to collect, the scene became a Pandemonium. Gradually, and one by one, the fire engines made their laborious way through the narrow and crowded lanes. They were one hour too late. A London fire brigade even would have been as useless as the willo-bites. Imagine an engine using water brought from a point a quarter of a mile distant, arriving on the scene of action to find its hose stiff with the ice of some previous occasion; the head-fireman snatching a bunch of reeds and lighting it at the fire in which hundreds of human bodies are already roasting, in order, when lighted, to hold it to the hose and thaw it, in the attempt to play a tiny stream on the smouldering remains of the hapless victims! Imagine ten men bringing water from a distance, and fifty men with gongs and flags, each inspiriting a legion of purely imaginary followers, to rush forward and do—no one had the least idea what. Not that there was lacking bravery; some rushed into the midst of the flames, and bore off those who were unable to escape, but such cases were very few. The greater part were utterly wild with conflicting emotions, and could have done nothing, had they known what to do. And this was exactly what no one did know. Indeed, it was [illegible] see or say what could be done. In front of the locked gate a large number of poor wretches were caught and imprisoned by the flames. Their wadded [illegible] garments caught fire, and could neither be [illegible] extinguished. Scores of poor women were [illegible] reduced to a condition too horrible to be described—absolutely roasted on one side, and utterly helpless to escape. The number of those badly burned is supposed to be more than a hundred. They were distributed in various poor buildings in the vicinity, and have doubtless been plastered with the sticky ointment, the single Chinese remedy for an external lesion. Many of them cannot possibly recover, and must suffer inconceivable agonies during every moment of consciousness. The thought of the shocking treatment and neglect which such patients are certain to receive greatly diminishes the natural satisfaction felt at their escape at all.

The ice pit on the east was immediately wrapped in flames, and its covering consumed, importing the fire to a few houses adjacent, where, however, no lives were lost, as the warning was given in ample time, It is probable that but for the accidental proximity of the ice pit, nothing but the mat-shed would have been consumed. In what country outside of this land of strange surprises would it be possible to kindle a conflagration that should devour so many hundred lives without devastating the contiguous dwellings? The greater part of those who were burned must have perished instantly. Within five minutes of the time the fire broke out it is probable that those who failed to escape were suffocated by the flames. Long after every scrap of mat and wood had been consumed the bodies of the victims continued to burn and smoulder. The corpses were most of them reduced literally to cinders, utterly beyond recognition. Many of the survivors on the day of the fire, and the three following days, while the bodies were being taken out, wandered about, uttering the most piteous lamentations, striving to discover their children; husbands came to institute a hopeless quest for their wives. Nothing was left upon the ground but hundreds of horribly mutilated corpses, fragments of half burned clothes, and broken pottery. Out of 3,000 only about 100 escaped alive.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 12th February.

Navigating Lieut A W Miller has been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of this date.

Navigating Lieut W P Haynes has been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of this date.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 15th February.

1st Dragoon Guards, Lieut Lowry, from the Royal Tyrone Fusiliers Militia, to be Second Lieut in succession to Sub-Lieut J Weyland, transferred to the 1st Life Guards.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Captain Shaw retires on a pension.

6th Dragoon Guards, Gentleman Cadet Des Vœux, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut.

2nd Dragoons, Second Lieut Wolfe, from the 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Sub-Lieut C G Robertson, transferred to the 8th Foot.

4th Hussars, Lieut Douglas-Willan to be Captain.

Second Lieut Wilson-Todd, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Second Lieut.

6th Dragoons, Captain Mills retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Captain Martin, from the 77th Foot, to be Captain, vice G H Heaviside, retired on temporary half-pay.

9th Lancers, Major and Brevet Lieut-Colonel Hardy retires on half-pay. Captain the Hon Willoughby retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

10th Hussars, Lieut Wood to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Chaine, retired on half-pay. Sub-Lieut Grenfell, from the 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Sub-Lieut.

16th Lancers, Captain and Brevet Major M'Nair retires out temporarily to the half-pay List, without drawing half-pay.

18th Hussars, Sub-Lieut Butler to be Lieut.

Royal Engineers, Major Garnier, from half-pay, to be Major upon the Supernumerary List. Major Garnier, from the Supernumerary List, to be Mejor, vice Major and Brevet Colonel Home, C.B., placed upon the Seconded List. Captain Vetch to be Major, vice W. Keith, placed on the Seconded List. Lieutenant Wright to be Captain, vice G. E. Grover, placed upon the Seconded List. Lieutenant Awdry to be Captain, vice H. A. Gun, retired upon temporary half-pay. Lieutenant Hurst upon the Supernumerary List to be Captain. Lieutenant Waller to be Captain, vice H. L. Lewis, retired upon a gratuity. Lieutenant Alexander to be Captain, vice R. H. Vetch. Lieutenant Puzey to be Captain, vice J. C. Ardagh, placed upon the Seconded List.

Coldstream Guards, Captain and Lieut-Col Aldenburg-Bentinck retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

2nd Foot, Lieut Pink to be Second Lieut, vice W. C. Ross, transferred to the 63h Foot.

3rd Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Morely to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel Cox, deceased. Major Etcson, from the Supernumerary List, to be Major.

[illegible]

6th Foot, Lieut Whitworth to be Captain.

7th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Kerr to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Colonel Cochrane, promoted into the 42rd Foot. Lieut Mallock to be Captain.

8th Foot, Captain Osmer, from halfpay, late 35th Foot, to be Captain, vice J M Batten, retired on half-pay. Sub-Lieut Robertson, from the 2nd Dragoons, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut W Louis, promoted.

9th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Biddulph retires on a pension.

10th Foot, Lieut Taylor to be Captain. Lieut Mainwaring to be Second Lieut.

11th Foot, Major Arthur retires on half-pay. Captain Toller retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Lieut Collins to be Second Lieut. Lieut Birch to be Second Lieut.

12th Foot, Sergeant-Major Charles Cordery to be Quartermaster, vice E Farrant, retired on half-pay.

13th Foot, Second Lieut Warden, from the 106th Foot, to be Second Lieut.

14th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Morgan retires on a pension. Captain and Brevet Major Lewis retires on a pension. Captain Borton, Supernumerary List, retires on a pension.

19th Foot, Lieut Molony to be Second Lieut, in succession to Sub-Lieut Thistlethwayte, transferred to the Grenadier Guards. Lieut Davis to be second Lieut. Lieut Eden to be Instructor of Musketry.

20th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Francis to be Lieut-Col. Captain and Brevet Major Blount to be Major. Captain Liddell to be Captain.

21st Foot, Lieut Walker retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. Lieut Baird to be Second Lieut.

22nd Foot, Lieut Silvester to be Second Lieut.

24th Foot, Captain St. Aubyn retires on half-pay. Captain Horniblow retires on half-pay. Paymaster and Honorary Major Mahony, from the 32nd Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Honorary Major O'Kelly, who exchanges.

26th Foot, Captain and Brevet Majcr Beers retires on a pension.

27th Foot, Lieut Sanders to be Second Lieut.

29th Foot, Captain MacGregor to be Captain.

32nd Foot, Paymaster and Honorary Major O'Kelly, from the 24th Foot, to be Paymaster.

35th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Hackett, to be Lieut-Colonel. Captain and Brevet Major Vandeleur to be Major. Lieut Courtenay to be Captain.

37th Foot, Lieut Howard-Brooke retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Lieut O Connell to be Adjutant.

43rd Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Colonel Cochrane, V C, from the 7th Foot, to be Lieut-Colonel, vice F A Smith, V C, retired on a pension.

44th Foot, Second Lieut Orman, from the 1st Foot, to be Second Lieutenant.

48th Foot, Lieut Scott retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

50th Foot, Lieut Phillips to be Captain.

52nd Foot, Lieut Pocklington to be Captain, vice M. S. Brownrigg.

54th Foot, Lieut Dury to be Captain.

57th Foot, Lieut Crompton retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

60th Foot, Lieut Marsham to be Adjutant, vice Lieut Clarke, who resigns that appointment.

64th Foot, Lieut-Colenel and Brevet Col Mockler retires on half-pay.

65th Foot, Lieut-Col and Brevet Col Blewitt, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on half-pay.

70th Foot, Lieut King to be Captain.

73rd Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Mayne retires on a pension. Lieut Sullivan to be Second Lieut.

75th Foot, Lieut Pirie to be Second Lieutenant.

76th Foot, Lieut May to be Adjutant.

77th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Bengough to be Major. Captain Tulloch, late 21st Foot, to be Captain, vice R E R Martin, transferred to the 6th Dragoons.

78th Foot, Second Lieut Barlow, from the 16th Foot, to be Second Lieut.

79th Foot, Lieut Hallkett to be Second Lieut.

80th Foot, Lieut Lyons to be Second Lieut. Lieut Porter to be Second Lieut.

82nd Foot, Lieut-Col Graves retires from the Service.

85th Foot, Lieut Langford to be Captain.

88th Foot, Lieut Barton to be Second Lieut.

91st Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Sitwell to be Captain.

93rd Foot, Lieut-Col and Brevet Col McBean retires on a pension.

95th Foot, Lieut Burnett resigns his appointment as Adjutant.

96th Foot, Captain Berkeley retires on half-pay.

97th Foot, Lieut Cautley to be Captain.

101st Foot, Lieut Monro to be Second Lieut.

107th Foot, Lieut Maycock retires from the Service.

109th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Sherlock retires on a pension.

1st West India Regiment, Sub-Lieut Winter to be Lieut. Sub-Lieut Pirse to be Lieut. Lieut Bosworth to be Adjutant.

2nd West India Regiment, Major Lanyon to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Lieut Kerans to be Instructor of Musketry.

Commissariat and Transport Department, Deputy Commissary-General Watt to be Commissary-General.

Ordnance Store Department, Deputy-Commissary Herapath is placed upon temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Medical Department, Deputy Surgeon General Crocker retires upon half-pay.

Surgeon-Major Hanrahan retires on temporary half pay. Surgeon Major Macaw retires on temporary half pay. Surgeon Mullen resigns his Commission. Surgeon Canny retires on temporary half-pay. Surgeon Swayne, from half-pay, to be Surgeon.

Army Hospital Corps, Captain of Orderlies W. H. Brown retires on temporary half-pay.

Chaplains' Department, Chaplain of the Fourth Class the Rev. W. H. Bullock to be Chaplain of the Third Class.

The Rev. J. M. Millar to be Chaplain of the Fourth Class. Dated 23rd September, 1864, such antedate not to reckon towards promotion, precedence, or increase of pay prior to the 10th May, 1876, nor to carry any back allowances.

Half-Pay, Captain Fawkes, from the 71st Foot, to be Major.

Lieut Robinson, from the 20th Foot, to be Captain.

Bengal Unattached List, The Commission of Captain John Chalmers is antedated to the 27th June, 1869.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Farmer, half pay, late 75th Foot, Staff Captain and Assistant Commandant Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, to be Colonel.

Lieut-Col Blewitt, 65th Foot, to be Colonel.

Lieut-Col Bell, 6th Foot, to be Colonel.

Captain and Brevet Major Morgan, 14th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieut-Colonel upon retiring on a pension.

Captain and Brevet Major Mayne, 73rd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieut-Colonel upon retiring on a pension.

Captain and Brevet Major Biddulph, 9th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieut-Colonel, upon retiring on a pension.

Captain and Brevet Major Beers, 26th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieut-Col upon retiring on a pension.

Captain and Brevet Major Lewis, 14 Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieut-Col upon retiring on a pension.

Captain and Brevet Major Sherlock, 109th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieut-Col upon retiring on a pension.

Captain Groves, half-pay, late 18th Hussars, to be Major.

Captain Osmer, 8th Foot, to be Major.

Captain Shaw, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to have the honorary rank of Major upon retiring on a pension.

Captain Borton, Supernumerary List, 14th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major upon retiring on a pension.

Deputy Surgeon-General Crocker to have the honorary rank of Surgeon-General upon retiring on half-pay.

Honorary Surgeon Ardagh, Hyderabad Contingent, to have the honorary and local rank of Surgeon-Major on retirement.

The undermentioned General Officers are placed on the Retired List from 1st October, 1877, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 31st December, 1877 :—

Generals.

H Thomson, Bengal Cavalry.
Sir J Low, G C B, Madras Infantry.
A Tulloch, C B, Madras Infantry.
J W Cleveland, Madras Infantry.
G Warren, Bengal Infantry.
J Bell, Madras Infantry.
C D Wilkinson, Bengal Infantry.
J B Williams, Madras Infantry.
R Alexander, Madras Infantry.
J K Luard, Madras Infantry.
T L Green, Madras Infantry.
W Cavaye, Bombay Infantry.
F Straton, Madras Cavalry.
J Yaldwin, Madras Infantry.
G Huyshe, Bengal Infantry.
Sir J Campbell, Madras Infantry.
Augustus Clarke (since deceased), Madras Infantry.
O Hamilton, Bengal Infantry.
E Armstrong, Madras Infantry.
Sir M Stack, K. C. B., Bombay Cavalry.
W J Browne, C. B., Bombay Infantry.
H Cracklow, Bombay Infantry.
H Lawrence, Bengal Infantry.
R Budd, Madras Infantry.
H Dick, Bengal Infantry.
D Downing, Bengal Infantry.
T C Parr, Bombay Infantry.
D. Birrell, Bengal Infantry.
T. Polwhele, Bengal Infantry.
Sir J. F. Bradford, Bengal Cavalry.
E. Messiter, Madras Infantry.
H. Macan, C.B., Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant-Generals.

T. A. Duke, Madras Infantry.
J. C. C. Gray, Bengal Infantry.
C. Holl, Madras Infantry.
M. Carthew, Madas Infantry.
C. Douglas, Bengal Infantry.
W. G. White (since deceased), Madras Infantry.
F B Corfield, Bengal Infantry.
W R Corfield, Bengal Infantry.
Sir F Wheeler, Bart, Bengal Cavalry.
H Troup, Bengal Infantry.
R A Bayly, Bombay Infantry.
D Simpson, Bengal Infantry.
J Macdonald, Bengal Infantry.
Sir C S Stuart, G C B, Bombay Infantry.
W C McLeod, Madras Infantry.
G A Baillie, Madras Infantry.
J E Landers, Bengal Infantry.
J Liptrap, Bengal Infantry.
H Marshall, Madras Infantry.
C Birdwood, Bombay Infantry.
H W Matthews, Bengal Infantry.
C Prior, Bengal Infantry.
F W Burroughs, Bengal Infantry.

Major-General.

W K Babington, Madras Infantry.

The following promotions to take place from 1st October 1877, consequent on the before-named General Officers having been placed on the Retired List, and in order to complete the establishment of General Officers provided for the Indian Army, by the Royal Warrant of the 28th January, 1878 :—

Lieutenant-Generals to be Generals.

Sir N B Chamberlain, Bengal Infantry.
J Travers, V C, Bengal Infantry.
P T Cherry, Madras Cavalry.
R Shubrick, Madras Infantry.
W B Wemyss, Bengal Cavalry.
Sir E L Russell, K C S I, Bombay Infantry.
G W Bishop, Bengal Infantry.

Major-Generals to be Lieutenant-Generals.

H W Blake, Madras Infantry.
W F Nuthall, Bengal Infantry.
Sir M Galway, Madras Infantry.
A R Manson, Bombay Infantry.
J Forbes, Bombay Cavalry.
J C Innes, Bengal Infantry.
H Milne, Bengal Infantry.
G S Montgomery, C. S. I., Bombay Infantry.
W P Hampton, Bengal Infantry.
H E S Abbott, Bengal Infantry.
Sir D M Probyn, V. C., Bengal Cavalry.
B Boyd, Bengal Infantry.
J Liptrott, Bengal Infantry.

Local Major-Generals to have general rank.

J Barrett, Bengal Infantry.
E P Lynch, Bombay Infantry.
R J Hawthorne, Bengal Cavalry.
S. F. Macmullen, Bengal Cavalry.
B. R. Powell, Bombay Infantry.
G. Sturrock, Madras Infantry.
A. H. A. Hervey (since deceased), Madras Infantry.
W. Vine, Madras Cavalry.
W. G. Owen, Madras Infantry.
S. B. Faddy, Bengal Infantry.
R. A. Doris, Madras Infantry.

Colonels to be Major-Generals.

G. Caulfeild, Bengal Infantry.
F. F. Wardn, Madras Infantry.
D. S. Dodgen, Bengal Infantry.
E C Beale (ince deceased), Bombay Infantry.
W H Frees, Madras Infantry.
A C Silver, Madras Infantry.
J P Coode, Madras Infantry.
E D Watso Bengal Infantry.
J W Schneier, C.B., Bombay Infantry.
D Hamilto, Madras Infantry.
J S Gell, Bombay Infantry.
D Brown, Madras Infantry.

The undermentioned General Officers on the Retired List to be promoted from the 1st October 1877 :—

Lieutenant-Generals to be Generals.

T A Duke, Madras Infantry.
J C C Gray, Bengal Infantry.
C Holl, Madas Infantry.
M Carthew, Madras Infantry.
C Douglas, Bengal Infantry.
W G White (since deceased), Madras Infantry.
F B Corfiel, Bengal Infantry.
W R Corfield, Bengal Infantry.
Sir F Wheeler, Bart., Bengal Cavalry.
H Troup, Bengal Infantry.
R A Bayly, Bombay Infantry.
D Simpson, Bengal Infantry.
J Macdonald, Bengal Infantry.
Sir C Shepherd Stuart, G.C.B., Bombay Infantry.
W C McLeod, Madras Infantry.
G A Baillie, Madras Infantry.
J E Landers, Bengal Infantry.
J Liptrap, Bengal Infantry.
H Marshall, Madras Infanty.
C Birdwood, Bombay Infantry.

Major-General to be Lieutenant-General.

W. K. Babington, Madras Infantry.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col C. C. Teesdale, V. C., C. B., R. A., from Supernumerary Aide-de Camp to the Queen, to be Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty.

Deputy Surgeon-General G. P. M. Woodward, half-pay, is permitted to commute his retired allowance.

The undermentioned Officers retire from the Service, receiving the value of their Commissions :—Major and Brevet Col Smyth, half-pay, late Staff Officer of Pensioners. Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Gibbs, half-pay, late 2nd Foot.

Captain and Brevet Major Groves, hal-pay, late 18th Hussars.

India Office, 14th February.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the removal from the Service of the undermentioned Officer on account of ill-health :—

Surgeon O'Keefe, Madras Medical Establishment.

MISS HANNAH ROTHSCHILD'S marriage is to take place in March after the anniversary of her mother's death. I hear she has £120,000 a year. Her trousseau is now on view at Worth's, and is quite magnificent. Lord Rosebery has given her some splendid jewels, in addition to the Rosebery diamonds, which are famous, consisting, among many other things, of a belt composed entirely of very large single stones. She has also a large sapphire ornament for the neck, and a spray for the hair to correspond.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE,
1st JANUARY 1877.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT OF THE FIRST CLASS, WITH SILVER MEDAL, AWARDED TO

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co.,

FOR THEIR SUPERIOR AND WELL-FINISHED WATCHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to their

60 RUPEES CRYSTAL-FACED LEVER WATCHES:

JUST INTRODUCED, QUITE A NEW CLASS OF WATCH SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA AND STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

ALSO, TO AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Cylinder and Lever Watches from Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

Gents' Gold Keyless Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Lever Watches, 1st quality, full jewelled, and with Compensation Balances, Rs. 300 and Rs. 350.

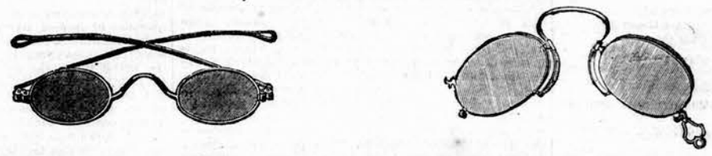
Ladies Gold Hunting, ½ Hunting and Open-Faced Lever and Cylinder Watches, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 250.

Chronographs, Minute and Quarter Repeaters, Chronometers and Calendar Watches, in Silver and Gold cases, a great assortment, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000.

Our well-known German Silver Crystal-Faced keyless Lever SHIKAR WATCHES at Rs. 30 and Rs. 35, cheap, durable and reliable.

Handsome Carriage Clocks and Timepieces, in Morocco Cases, &c., &c., &c.

LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY OF
BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES IN GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL FRAMES, CAREFULLY SELECTED.



JEWELLERY OF INDIAN AND ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.
LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
JEWELLERY MADE TO ORDER.
REPAIRS OF WATCHES, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED BY SKILLED EUROPEAN WORKMEN.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, and 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

OUT-STATION ORDERS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCES OR REFERENCES FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

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REGISTER No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,071.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 63
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Bengal Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the Inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S "AFRICA," 3632 Tons, 2:0 H.P. Commander J. Paterson, on SATURDAY, the 9th March 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, C. Madras, Callingapatam, Cocomada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, *False* Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Brand, will sail on the 9th March, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. Collin, on the 20th March, and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April. and by the

S S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain F. Pott, on the 15th May, and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Brand, on the 29th May.

For passage, &c. apply to

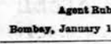
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Messrs HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.
ITALIA	2,245 424	...March 16
OLYMPIA	2,030 424	... „ 30
INDIA	2,269 500	April 17
MACEDONIA	2,272 486	...May 1
TRINACRIA	2,197 424	... „ 8

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, November 15, 1877.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

MR. DAVID MacIVER'S Steamer TUSCANY, Capt. Gocch, will sail from BOMBAY about 2nd March. To be followed by the SICILY, Captain Green, during the middle of April.

The vessels can take a few passengers by special agreement. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Brand, will sail on the 9th March, and will be followed by the

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For passage, &c. apply to

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Bombay, December 27, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
(s) MONGOLIA	2933	530	A. Coleman	11th Mar.
— VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	18th do.
(s) INDUS	3479	500	S. D. Shallard	25th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(s) AUSTRALIA	3963	600	G. P. Cates	8th do
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D Anderson	22nd do
— BANGALORE	2963	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(s) HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Hazelwood	6th May
— CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(s) DECCAN	3429	550	G. D. Gaby	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th February 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	19th March.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	2nd April.
LOMBARDY	2723	400	J. Orman	16th „
THIBET	2593	400	J. H Torbock	29th „

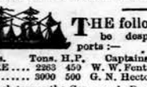
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	29th March.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* SUEZ CANAL SAILING ON OR ABOUT 22ND MARCH.

THE First-Class full-powered Steamer PROPONTIS, Captain Dunn, has a full poop, and will take a few First-Class Passengers, by special agreement, on very reasonable terms. Apply to

GADDUM & Co., Agents, 7 and 9, Church Gate Street.

TO FOLLOW THE BELLONA. S. S. EUROPEAN, 3,000 TONS. TO SAIL ON THE 17TH OF MARCH.

THE above Steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers for Liverpool.

1st Class, Rs. 450. 2nd Class, Rs. 300.

For passage and shipping baggage, apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Passenger Agents, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates :—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	Deck.
S.S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich	3503	400	on 25th Mar. 1878.
S.S. FOLLUCE	G. Raguzin	4311	250	on 15th Apr. „
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400	on 10th May. „
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 27th „ „

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI, Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, February 12, 1878.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, ASQUITH AND COMPANY, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Ship MARAVAL, are hereby informed of the Ship's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. ITALIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—The S. S. ZERBINO, Captain Dewdney, from LIVERPOOL, has ARRIVED and will DISCHARGE in the SASSOON DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it has previously been passed by the Captain.

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co., Agents.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL is the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Re. 1-4, and for single Copy, One Anna.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT!!!

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 7TH MARCH, 1878.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HON. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bt., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, WHO WILL BE PRESENT, THE CELEBRATED TRAGEDIAN, MR. FAIRCLOUGH, WILL ONCE MORE, AND POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME, GIVE HIS WONDERFUL IMPERSONATION OF HAMLET.

MADAME TASCA HAS THE HONOUR TO ANNOUNCE THAT BY THE SPECIAL DESIRE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, THE CELEBRATED TRAGEDIAN, MR. FAIRCLOUGH, WILL ONCE MORE, AND POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME IN BOMBAY, APPEAR IN HIS GRAND IMPERSONATION OF HAMLET, IN SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF HAMLET.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

HAMLET	Mr. B. FAIRCLOUGH.
King of Denmark	„ H. Vernon.
Polonius	„ J. Morris.
Laertes	„ M. Comerford.
Horatio	„ S. Phelps.
Rosencrantz	.....
Guildenstern	.....
Osrick	„ A. Plumpton.
Ghost	.....
First Player	.....
First Grave-digger	„ J. Morris.
Marcellus	„ Dixon.
Bernardo	„ T. Andow.
Actress	Lady Amateur.
Queen	Mrs. H. Vernon.
OPHELIA	Miss Elcia May.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1-8
Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8-30. Performance at 9 precisely.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER has THIS DAY ATTACHED his CERTIFICATE to the ASSESSMENT BOOKS for the Fort, Colaba, Mandvi, Cumorgurry, Mazagon, Parel, Bhoolesheer, Girgaum, Malabar Hill, Mahim and Camatipoorah Wards.

Appeals against the Rates must be presented to the Clerk to the Chief Presidency Magistrate within ten days from this date.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOHN F. HUTCHINSON, Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.

Bombay, Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor's Office, 5th March 1878.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the HOLI HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 19th and 20th instant.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation, P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, H. W. JONES, Acting Ag. at.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, C. J. SHARP, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, A. RENAUD, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited), W. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited), W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, March 2, 1878.

COYLE'S CONVENT SHERRY	Rs.	35 0
ASHBURNER'S AMONTILADO		25 0
„ MANZANILLA		21 0
SACCONE'S GIBRALTAR SHERRY		22 0
RED AND GOLD LABEL * * CLARET		11 8
MARCOBRUNER STILL HOCK		34 0
SPARKLING MOSELLE		33 0
„ HOCK		33 0

WM. WATSON & Co., 24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

STANLEY in AFRICA, a Special Number of the Illustrated London News. Re. 1-0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

WHEELER'S WORK on the IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE at DELHI, Illustrated with Photographs and handsomely bound. Rs. 24-0.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

RUSSELL'S WORK on H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR in INDIA, Illustrated Rs. 24.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

DE LA RUE'S REPP NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES of all sizes.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY of the RUSSO-TURKISH WAR, in Monthly parts—for parts 1 to 12. Rs. 7-0.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

THE TEXTILE COLOURISTS : Journal of Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing and Finishing Textile Fabrics, 4 vols, Rs. 52-0.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co., of Bombay, Merchants, have as Mortgagees] CONTRACTED to SELL to KESSOWJEE ROWJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the undermentioned property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house thereon standing, situate in Champa Gully, without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of the said Champa Gully, in the sub-district of Mandvie, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 34, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by public road called the Champa Gully or Khutterwady first lane, on or towards the west partly by the house of Bai Chimibai and partly by the house of Morobs Ramchunder, on or towards the north partly by the house of Joshee Crushnajee Narayen and partly by the property of Thacker Mooljee Jethia, and on or towards the south by the house of Khoja Abdoola Lalljee, and which premises have been in the occupation of Kanjee Meghjee and Navirow, widow of Meghjee Hurry, and which said Navirow is the mortgagor of the said premises to Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

All persons having any claim on the said property by way of gift, mortgage, conveyance, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known to us in writing at our Office, 5, Apollo Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated the 6th day of March 1878.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT, Purchaser's Solicitors.

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ. THE NATURAL SALT

Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit
Per 4 ounce bottle	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

		Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD	quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER	pints „	6 8	7 8
DITTO	quarts „	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS	„ „	13 8	15 0
PULLNA	pints „	9 0	10 0
VICHY	„ „	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONTMORENCY HOUSE, BELSIZE PARK GARDENS, SOUTH HAMPSTEAD, LONDON.

PRIVATE INSTITUTION for the Daughters of the Nobility and Gentry, conducted by MADAME DE LA HOUSSAYE, Assisted by eminent Professors.

PATRONS.

The Duchess of Beaufort.	La Marquise de Roguefeuil (Aveyron).
The Dowager Marchioness of Ely.	La Marquise de Jabrune (Lozère).
Lady Augustus Loftus.	La Duchesse de Castelluchio (Naples).
Lady Eden.	M. de Longrayé, Consul de France (Southampton).
Lady Wetherall.	The Bishop of Moray and Ross.
The Dean of Westminster.	
La Marquise de Villiers de l'Isle Adam.	

The object of this Institution, which will receive but a limited number of Young Ladies, is to combine with a thoroughly sound English education, the advantages of Continental study. Special care will be taken to impart distinction and elegance in French conversation.

The Domestic arrangements are upon a most liberal scale, the Pupils enjoying the comforts and privileges of a private family. Young Ladies whose parents are abroad, can remain during the vacations, and would form part of the Principal's family circle.

There are Three Terms, commencing respectively : January 20th, April 20th, September 20th.

A Term's Notice required previous to the removal of a Pupil.

TERMS.

150 Guineas per Annum.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE BART., K. C. S. I. GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.

Meteorological and Philosophical Instruments of all kinds.

N.B.—The Company's Wholesale Priced List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical and other Instruments sent on receipt of Professional card.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

M. H. MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA MART,

EMPORIUM FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MR. M. H. MAJU, (LATE PARTNER MESSRS. MORTON & Co.)

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. beg to return their sincere thanks to their numerous patrons and friends and avail themselves of this opportunity to invite attention to the Price List of their superior Kangra Valley Teas, and to assure their patrons that, while the prices of their Teas are lower than have ever been offered to the public, the quality maintains the same high standard.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Cannisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1 4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0	
Fragrant Congou	0 14	
SUPERFINE BOHEA	0 12	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, MESSES, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

H. M. MAJU & Co., APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

HELMETS! HELMETS!

Specially Manufactured for Indian Wear.

Cash Price List—*i.e.* Remittance with Order.

SHIKAR HELMETS.

ASQUITH & CO.'S INTRODUCTION.

	Rs. a.
Covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil Wear	15 0
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	14 0
Extra Quality, double layers of Cork to resist the Hotest Weather	16 0

REGULATION HELMETS.

Cork on Felt covered White Drill	14 0
Extra Quality, very strong	16 0
Extra Quality, covered White Doe	22 0
Treble gilt Spikes (New Infanty)	7 8
„ Chains	0 8

THE TERAI—ANDRE'S.

Gents. Ladies.	Best quality	18 0

DRB FELT HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band	13 0
The same make with raised Felt outside Turban, a splendid protection	18 0

LADIES' RIDING HELMETS.

Drab Felt, Cork Lined	10 8
Drab Felt, Alpine Shape, lined with Cork	13 8
The "Rink," a light Helmet covered with white Merino, the latest novelty	13 8

PITH HELMETS.

BEST CALCUTTA MAKE.

Boy Helmets	5 0
Girls' Dolly Vardens	5 0
Ladies' do. do	Rs. 5 & 6 0
Gents' Shooting	6 0
White Doe Regulation	16 0

FELT HATS FOR EVENING WEAR.

From Lincoln Bennett, Tress & Co. and other First Class Manufactures.

The "Ryde"—Back Soft, Round Crown, Stiff Brim			7	8
The "Raleigh"—	Do.	Do.	8	8
The "Talbot"—Drab Half Stiff, Flat Crown, Spring Brim, Extra quality			9	8
The "Burleigh"—Black Stiff, Round Crown, Low with narrow Brim			8	8
The "Stanhope"—Black Stiff, Round Crown, moderate Height, Extra quality			9	8
The "Rutland"—Do.	Do.		8	8
The "Hampton"—Best Soft Felt, Round Crown, very Light, a Special Article—Black, Drab, and Beaver Brown			9	8
The "Polo"—Soft Mixed Brown, Round Crown, Rough Bever Felt			6	8
The "Tavistock"—Black Flat Crown, Half stiff, very light.			8	8
The "Tavistock"—Do.	Do.	Extra quality	9	8
The "Westminster"—Stiff Round Crown, very light, Moderate height, Best Drab, Beaver Brown, and Black Felt			9	8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, 8, RMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Time-keepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH.

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F., L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting, and open face cases.

The "smallest," the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges. Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Breguet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS 110 RS. WATCH

Will satisfy the most critical observer.

The above three descriptions of Watches can be had in gold cases at Rs. 150, 200, and 250 respectively.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. can recommend this well finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Samples will be sent and special terms be made with Railway or other Companies on an invoice given.

2 years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.

Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

At the earnest solicitation of a large number of Citizens who were unable to gain admission to the Hall on Monday,

THE ROYAL ILLUSIONISTS WILL GIVE ONE GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF THEIR MARVELLOUS AND WORLD-FAMED ENTERTAINMENT ON THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

FIRST CLASS	Re. 1.
SECOND CLASS	As. 8.

Seats can be secured in advance at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s without extra charge.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance at 9-15 P.M.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ROYAL ILLUSIONISTS must present them before noon on SATURDAY, March 9th, as the Illusionists leave for Europe on Monday next.

A YOUNG SWISS GENTLEMAN who has had about FOUR YEARS' COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE in a Mercantile House and in a Bank, and who knows English, French, and German, would be glad to hear of a situation in a Merchant's Office. Further particulars may be learned of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GILBERT, Solicitors, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PRESS READER (SECOND) WANTED. Apply personally to the Manager of this paper.

WANTED, an Arab HORSE, 14-2, good and quiet in single and double harness ; grey preferred. 24, *Bombay Gazette*.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED in the FORT by a Married Couple. Terms must be moderate. Address OMEGA, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW at COLABA, or APARTMENTS in the FORT, for a MARRIED COUPLE and TWO BACHELORS, by the 12th instant. Rent must be moderate. Apply to L. F. G., General Post Office.

NOTICE.—Required a good SUPERVISOR. None but an experienced and thoroughly competent man should apply. Applications to be sent, with copies of testimonials, to C. D., care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL MEETING will be held at 4-30 p.m. TO-DAY. HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR in the Chair. All persons interested in the Schools are invited to be present.

TO LET, at MATHERAN, BUNGALOWS for the coming Season. Rents from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000. Apply to R. KOLAJI & Co., No 34, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, OPEN CARRIAGE, PAIR HORSES and HARNESS. Rs. 1,100. Apply to K., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH ARRIVAL of A. DAVIS' SADDLERY, Linen Sheets and Rollers, Fawn Suit Clothing complete, Horse Brushes, and Patent Wheel Skates of sizes. For full particulars apply to A. S. REUBEN, 32, Meadow Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES made to order. J. PEARSE Confectioner, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. ALDRIDGE, SALMON AND COMPANY

HAVE received fresh Consignments of the undermentioned first class WINES, &c.

From PAGE AND SANDEMAN,

Amontillado Sherry	Rs.	25 per doz.
Guadalete Fine Brandy	„	24 „

From A. COLLIN (Chalons)

Carte Blanche Champagne	„	30 „

From G. PRELLER and Co. (Bordeaux),

St. Julien Claret quarts	„	9 „
Lormont Claret „	„	12 „
Chateau Bolair „	„	16 „
Haut Barsac „	„	„
Chablis „	„	16 „

From DE LAAGE FILS & Co.

Cognac—L. Béchade	„	18 „

Pints of all these Wines can be had a Rs. 2 per case of two dozen extra.

FOR THE BALLS.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.

HAVE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 6TH MARCH 1878.

THERE is nothing in the political telegrams to-day to affect business either way, and yesterday's commercial advices are equally barren of information. Consols are still quoted at 95⅝ but French Rentes have advanced from 109½ to 110. The London General Produce Markets are all reported without change, as also are Seeds and Wheat.

The Liverpool Cotton Market, according to Reuter, closed firm, at unchanged prices on the spot, but the sales only reached 10,000 bales, and private messages report the tone quiet. Manchester still fails to back up a rise in the staple, Reuter reporting a moderate demand for goods but firmer. Something much more encouraging than this is wanted to counteract the influence of the continued heavy receipts at the American ports, and in all probability to day's telegrams from Liverpool will show a weaker tone.

From New York, yesterday's telegraphic advices give ready Mid. Uplands still at 11 cents. per lb., but May shipment has advanced from 11 7-16 to 11 3-16 cents per lb. Futures, however, are subject to so much speculation in America that they are not at all times a safe guide to the actual position. The Receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	17,000	6,000	16,000
Four days' do.	60,000	18,000	45,000
Total since 1st Sept	3,613,000	3,574,000	3,534,000

The collapse in the value of Silver at Home proves to have been even more severe than the telegrams to hand yesterday indicated. Reuter now quotes 54½d., but we hear of private messages quoting 54d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 8 11-16d. per Rupee. There is nothing new in, however, as to the cause of the movement, and this to our thinking confirms the view of the situation which we yesterday put forward, viz :—that the decline is entirely a reaction from a previous speculative advance. The allotments of Council drafts in London to-day, the result of which we shall learn to-morrow morning, will afford some guide as to the probable extent of the movement, and it is useless, therefore, discussing probabilities as they now stand. Unless, however, the average rates obtained are below 1s. 8 11-16d. per Rupee, we are not likely to see any further important decline, as the present rate of drawings is not likely to be maintained past the end of this month.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been extremely quiet, both buyers and sellers preferring to await the result of the Council drawings before operating. With the exception, however, of a partial decline of 1-16d. in Bank Bills, rates have not moved in any way, and we now quote as follows :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....1s. 8 to 11-16d. to 2d. per Rupee.	
4 months' sight...1s. 9 1 16d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight...1s. 9d.	"
Documents, 3 " .....1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Sovereigns each..... Rs. 11-9.	

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts remains at ¼ per cent premium, and for 60 days' sight 1 per cent discount nominal.

IN GOVERNMENT PAPER a slightly firmer feeling has been apparent, but there has been no increase in the extent of business done. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 94¼ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94¾ ; Fives and-a half, Rs 102⅝ to Rs. 103.

THE SHARE MARKET has shown a much firmer tone to-day with a general improvement in values. Land shares have been considerably dealt in owing to the announcement that Government have decided to buy up the Harbour Foreshore Properties. In Colabas there has been an advance of Rs. 175, in Mazagons Rs. 100, in Frere's Rs. 40, and in Port Cannings Rs. 15 per share. Press Companies are steady but unchanged, and in Banks the only movement is in Bank of Bombays which are ½ per cent. better. Spinning and Weaving Companies are very firm, and our quotations show a general rise of Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per share.

COTTON this morning opened very firm, and during the forenoon transactions took place at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy on yesterday's quotations, but later on buyers withdrew, and although sellers still name advanced rates, the market closes with a decidedly quieter feeling. We now quote :—

Good Bingunghaat.....Rs.	202	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. Broach ..... "	203	"	"
Good Omra ..... "	189	"	"
F. G. F. " ..... "	184	"	"
G. F. " ..... "	179	"	"
Fair " ..... "	162	"	"

FREIGHTS are, if possible, more depressed than ever. For ready shipment by Steamer to Liverpool £1-7-6 has been done and at £1-10 for shipment during the next fortnight ; buyers are sellers but no buyers of tonnage. By sail the quotation is still £1-15, but there are very few engagements making. For the Mediterranean ports rates are dull but nominally unchanged.

PIECE GOODS remain as depressed as ever. Few buyers and numerous sellers is the order of the day, and seems likely to continue so until a better state of matters prevails up-country.

COALS are quiet but unaltered in price.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	40 p. c.	695
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	686½
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	165
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	1,250	1,000	all	50 p.c*	1,050
Allred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.c.	1,150
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	100 p.c.	1,900
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	70
Bhowmuggur M. and F. Company	300	2,000		40 p.c.	1,350
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	45 p.c*	985
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.c*	245
Broach Mills	1,000	100	all	10 p.c*	100
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.c*	740
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.c*	1,060
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	635
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.c*	810
Fleming S. and W. Co...	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.c*	1,200
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.c*	1,110
Hamilton S. & W. Co...	875	1,000	all	40 p.c.	915
Hirjee S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	750
Jowar Baliee Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.c*	915
Khatau Makanji Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.c*	1,170
K. Mancoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.c*	815
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	625
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80 p.c*	1,220
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	25p.c*	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	25p.c*	310
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	60p.c*	1,230
Mosarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60 p.c*	1,175
Mosagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	235
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	50 p.c*	850
Oriental S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	650
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	600
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20 p.c*	335
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.c*	705
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,000
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	825
Soondercias Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.c.	700
Do. do. 2 Shares.	400	1,000	250	125 p.c.	235
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all		850
Victoria Mills	575	1,000	all	40 Rs.	650

*For Share for the half-year.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 2nd March 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	57,445	0	0
Merchandize	1,21,114	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Telegraph	676	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,79,735	0	0

Corresponding week in March 1877.

Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	53,740	0	0
Merchandize	55,459	0	0
Other Receipts	10,303	0	0
Telegraph	600	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,59,102	0	0
Increase Rs.	20,633	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE steam ship Sherbone, 1054 tons, Capt T. B. Page, sailed yesterday for Colombo in ballast.

THE steam ship Benvoirlich, 983 tons, Capt T. Evans, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and sixty deck passengers.

THE British steam ship Melita, 891 tons, Captain W. Watson, arrived in harbour on the 5th inst from Newport 31st January, brought a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE British steam ship Arago, 1061 tons, Capt L. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah, 22nd February, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee

THE P. AND O. Co's steamship Venetia, 1728 tons, Capt W. B. Andrews, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, 8th February, via intermediate ports, with H. M's Overland mails, passengers and the following cargo :—646 boxes silver, 5 boxes specie, 1 box pearls, 1 box gold, 81 packages piecegoods, 11 bales twist, 8 cases beads, 5 cases gold thread, 8 bales potatoes 82 cases wine, 200 tons coals, 7 packages glassware, and many packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Melita (s).....	Watson	Newport, Jan 31.
6	Venetia (s)	Andrews	Venice, Feb 8.
	Arago (s).....	Jones	Bussorah, Feb 22.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
6	Faune	Manse	Mangalore.
	Sarmatian	Reaume	Madras.
	Sherborne (s)	Page	Colombo.

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday :—Steamer Benvoirlich, Evans, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—Steamer Akola, for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee. Steamer Venetia, for Aden and Suez.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 1 Busheer (s) .....Nailer .....Rangoon, Feb 24.
Hastings ..... Craig ..... Mangalore, Jan 18.
Jane Rennie .....Hampton .....Port Natal, Dec 11.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 1—Ship Gareloch. Barques Ardent and Lady Rowena.

PASSENGERS.

Per Busheer—Mr Bernard, Mr D Sears, Mr Pielsticker, Mr Gomes.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 21 Beaconsfield ss, Smith, from Bombay.
22 Sceptra, ss, Steele, from Rangoon.
Nizam, ss, Barlow, from Suez.
Bantam, No 1 Hopper, Brandt, from Glasgow.
Pelho, ss, Champenois, from Marseilles.
23 Dalhousie, I G S, Elton, from Bombay.
Khedive, ss, Steward, from Calcutta.
City of Poona, ss, Luckhurst, from Bombay.
Negbelia E, ss, Vasphi, from Berbara.
Chyebassa, ss, Howell, from London.
Italia, ss, Donaldson, from Liverpool.
Lady Lycett, ss, Eratt, from Rangoon.
24 Diamond, H M S, Bousanquet, from Red sea.
Advondale, ss, Fottinger, from New port.
25 Scio, ss, Soaborne, from Cardiff.
Bangalore, ss, Stead, from Bombay.
St Osyth, ss, McNabb, from Jeddah.
26 W D Lawrence, ship, Ellis, from Sea.
27 Pekin, ss, Woolcot, from London.
Sindh, ss, Millson, from Shanghai.
Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, from London.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 21 Beaconsfield, ss, Smith, to Marseilles.
22 Nizam, ss, Barlow, to Bombay.
23 Eri King, ss, Ferguson, to London.
Abyssinia, ss, Sharp, to Zanzibar.
Sceptra ss, Steele, to Malta.
Khedive, ss, Steward, to Southampton.
City of Poona, ss, Luckhurst, to Liverpool.
Chyebassa, ss, Howell, to Calcutta.
24 Pelho, ss, Champenois, to China.
Dalhousie, I G S, Elton, to Bombay.
Italia, ss, Donaldson, to Bombay.
Lady Lycett, ss, Eratt, to Gibraltar F O.
Avondale, ss, Fottinger, to Bombay P Out.
25 Dupleix, ss, Monge, to Mauritius.
Hordes, ss, Turner, to Elephant Point.
Bangalore, ss, Stead, to Venice.
27 Batavia, No 1 Dredger, Yeendoorn, to Batavia.
Pekin, ss, Woolcot, to Calcutta.
Sindh, ss, Millson, to Marseilles.
Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, to Batavia.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Albuis, ss, Bradley, from Cardiff.
Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
Bantam, No 1 Hopper, Brandt, from Glasgow.
Negbelia ss, Vasphi, from Berbara.
Diamond, H M S, Bousanquet, from Red Sea.
Scio, ss, Soaborne, from Cardiff.
St Osyth, ss, McNabb, from Jeddah.
W D Lawrence, ship, Ellis, from Sea.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tuscany s—50 casks sulphate of copper, Ruttonjee Jewraz. Branksome Hall s—100 casks China clay and 100 bales tinplates, B and A Hormusjee.
Propontis s—101 kegs iron nails, Hasumally Lalmia.

FROM LONDON.

Naples s—16 cases moselle, Ardaseer Jamsedjee ; 3 cases plate glass, Esmaljee Tajbhoy.
Nizam s—100 cases yellow metal sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Kashgar s—2,735 bars, 80 bundles iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—21 cases brandy, and 154 cases clarets, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons ; 25 cases carcao, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—90 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM LEGHORN.

Australia s—2,000 pieces marble slabs, Volkart Brothers.

FROM GLASGOW.

Tuscany s—300 casks beer and 50 casks porter, Framjee Sands and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Earl of Zetland—180 cwts cotton, Jairaz Lalljee ; 60 bales cotton, Muncockmoon Candas ; 5 bales cotton, Muncockbhoy Bhagoobhoy ; 53 bales cotton, Ootumchund Heerjee ; 312½ cwts myrabolams, Bhimjee Canjee ; 200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Savernake—47 bales cotton, Cursonjee Cullianjee ; 75 bales cotton, G Reiffenchied and Co.
European—20 cases rice oil, Moolchebhoy Gangjee ; 55 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee ; 40 bales wool, Khimchund Purmanund ; 16 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten ; 50 bales cotton, Khetsey Mooljee Cooverjee ; 200 bales cotton, Reiffen Cooverjee and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Khimjee Vurdhman ; 140 cwts coir yarn, Ch psey Coorpal ; 1,100 bundles rattans, Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee and Co ; 25 cwts myrabolams, Jadha Purushum ; 20 bales wool, Heeranund Khialdass ; 65 bales wool, Pragjee Toolseedass ; 60 bales wool, Gocoldass Toolsidass ; 48 bales cotton, Kevaldass Tricumdass.
Agnes Aswald—500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 12 bales cotton, Mor jee Hurjiees.
Brankome Hall—129 packages dry ginger, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 100 bales wool, Khimjee Lukhmidass and Co ; 44 bales wool and 687 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Halli Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, Munilal Vurajee ; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 210 cwts myrabolams, Veerchund Hemraj ; 88 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia s—21 bales orchilla weed, Moolchund Motichund ; 2 cwt more teeth, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy ; 237 cwt cloves, Nanjee Dhoy G Hossain ; 59¼ cwts cloves, Dattoobhoy Dossa ; 1 bale coir yarn, 138 packages dry ginger, 11 bales hides, 8 bales leather, 165 packages coffee, and 3 cases cardamoms, F and O S N Co ; 25 cwts D horns, Fazul Mahomed Dama ; 39 cwts D horns, and 9 bundles hides, Jamalbhoy Jairas ; 371 cwts galls, Moolchebhoy Gangjee ; 812½ cwts myrabolams, Bundoordass Toolsidass ; 223½ cwts myrabolams, Jaitha Purushotum ; 1,763 cwts, myrabolams, Abramowitz and Co ; 375 cwts myrabolams, Currondass Narronjee ; 1,380 cwts myrabolams, Harbertson and Co ; 7 bales skins, Nowrojee Rehmtoola ; 8 cases fishmaws, G H Janmahomed ; 12 bales hides and 63 bales cotton waste, Khanmahomed Nensey ; 4 cases peacock feathers, 22 bales skins, 20 cases cowries, 300 cwts nuxvomica ; 1,500 cwts linseed, and 1500 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 160 cwts ginger, J A Shepherd ; 25 bales hemp, Jaitha Purushotum ; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co ; 13 cases mother of pearl shell, Dhurrumsey Velljee ; 35 cwts cloves, Hurjeebhoy Jamal ; 167½ cwts myrabolams, Dayal Dharsey ; 600 cwts myrabolams, Nursey Khatsow ; 375 cwts pepper, Dayal Jairaz ; 8 bales hides, 2 cases fishmaws and 20 cwts B horns, Mitha Munjee ; 24 bundles hides, Versibhoy Vulley ; 2 bales hides and skins, Dhurumsey Velljee ; 21 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 87 bales cotton, Nemchund Kilmechund ; 14 cwts moye teeth, and 107½ cwts cloves, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Forest Grove—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—786 cwts linseed, Halli Brothers ; 75 bales cotton, G Reiffenschied and Co ; 150 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ayrshire s—400 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Italia s—145 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—1,500 cwts ground nuts, Halli Brothers ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Whittier—124 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Isaac Reed—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Estepona s—100 bales cotton, Ramgopal Foolchund.
Africa s—110 bales cotton, Ramdass Luchmondass.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 7.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

On Judge's Summon.

Act X of 1865—Fletcher and S—In the matter of the Alliance Bank of Bombay in Liquidation—Samuel William Read, Creditor—Lynch and T.
Act X of 1866—Hearn, C and L—In the matter of the E I Bank, Ltd, Dinanath Ruchoomath Khote and another, Liquidators—Rimington, H and L, Tyabjee and S and Ardaser and H.

LONG CAUSES.

131-76—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank, Ld vs Horrybhoy Motiram C—Tyabjee and S.
477-76—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank, Ld vs Dayabhoy Dyaram—Tyabjee and S.
597-75—Tyabjee and S—Thucker Ruttonsey vs Hajee Abdool Khaluck bin Ali—Lynch and T.
444-77—Janardhun and G Awabai vs Mithibai—Jefferson and P.
781-77—Quigie L and O—Rao B V Moodiar vs R B Jadowjee—In person.
705-76—Pestonjee K—Perozshaw Cowasjee P vs Cursetjee Nusserwanje —Shapurjee and T.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.—At 11-30.

347-77—Hearn C and L—Goolbai vs Maneckjee Limjee Maneckjee—Ardaser and Hormusjee—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

701-77—Pestonjee K—Heerjeebhoy S vs Ludha Nuthoo—Tyabjee and S.
733-77—In person—Wasantrao Balmukund and others vs Wasudeo Abajee and another—Balkrishna and B.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE FINDLY.)

LONG CAUSES.

589-77—Rimington, H and L—Memon Hajee Harroon Mahomed vs Mulvi Abdool K—Lynch and T. and Khanderow M. For Investigation under Sec 468 of Act X of 1877.
In person—Chimabai vs Gowlee Ebrahim Chotoo and another.
In person—Sugoodni bin Mahomad, &c. vs Mariambeebee and others—Jefferson and P.
In person—Gungabai vs Babajee Kalojee,

LONG CAUSES.

800-77—In person—Meghjee Mooljee and another vs Raghowjee Jairaz—Balkrishna and B.
430-77—Lynch and T—Muncherjee Bezonjee vs N M Panday and others—Crawford and Bowery.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 5.

Sterrett, Qr Mr, Bl 29th Regt, on sick leave, from Peshawar.
O'Brien, Surg, Bl A M D, from Jhansi.
Mitchell-Innes, Capt, Bl 60th Rifles (4th Bat) on sick leave, from Aden.
Ballard, Maj-Genl, R E, on duty, from Calcutta.
La Touche, Lt-Col, By Poona Horse, on duty, from Sirus.
Legge-Willis, Capt, 9th Bl Cav, from furlough, from England.
Morby, Lt Col, Bl The Buffs, from furlough, from England.
Sartorius, Major, By Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Stevens, Major, Ms 3rd L C, from sick leave, from England.
Cayley, Surg Major, Bl M D, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 4.

Bannerman, Capt, By C I Horse, on furlough, to England.

MARCH 5.

Auchinleck, Capt, By R A, on leave, to Mhow.

MARCH 6.

Peat, Capt, By 1st Lancers, from leave, to Poona.
Hay, Lt, By 1st Lancers, from leave, to Poona.
Legge-Willis, Capt, Bl 9th Cav, on furlough, to Meerut.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

SALAMAN—MOYLE—March 5th, at St. Paul's Church, Poona, by the Ven. Archdeacon Stead, Selim M. Salaman, Surgeon, Bombay Army, to Caroline Emily, fourth daughter of the late Colonel C. A. Moyle, Bo. S. C.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PORTER—March 2nd, at Combaconum, the wife of Mr W A Porter, of a son.
WICKS—March 2nd, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr H Wicks, of a daughter.
WILLIAMS—February 21st, at Dinapore, the wife of E de C Williams, Esq, Deputy Post-master General, Behar, of a son.

DEATHS.

HOPE—March 2nd, at Chingleput, James Arthur, son of James and Isabella Hope, aged 8 months.
SASHMAN—February 27th, at Bulandshuhr, Mrs Mary Hashman, relict of the late Mr Thomas Hashman, senior, aged 73 years

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1878.

THE announcement we were enabled to make yesterday, that the Government has determined, in the public interest, to purchase those foreshore properties in the island of Bombay which are still held by private owners, has given general satisfaction. Our only regret is that this step, the necessity of which has for years been obvious, was not taken long ago. When the State in 1870 acquired the Elphinstone property, it was foreseen that the immense amount of public money sunk in this undertaking must remain an unprofitable investment, so long as the owners of private wharves and docks were left at liberty to engage in a ruinous competition with the Port Trust for the traffic in landing and shipping goods at Bombay. The purchase of the remaining foreshore properties was the inevitable consequence of the Government's action in purchasing one ; for, while on the one hand the Port Trust could not hope to pay interest on its capital unless it secured the control of the whole trade of the Port, on the other hand it was plainly contrary to public policy that the Trust, backed with the unlimited credit of the State, should deliberately go to work to destroy by competition the value of private interests in the Bombay foreshore, for the purpose of building up afterwards on their ruins a lucrative Government monopoly. This was a dilemma from which we have, at frequent intervals during the last six or seven years, shown with perhaps wearisome iteration that there was no way of escape except by the purchase on equitable terms of the properties whose competition was increasing year by year the embarrassments of the Port Trust ; and these views, which have been latterly supported by the majority of the Trustees themselves, taught wisdom by experience of successive deficits which grew with the growth of competition, have finally prevailed at the India Office. We attribute this result chiefly to the enlightened influence of Sir Louis Mallet, who, bred at home in the best school of English statesmanship, detests the arbitrary maxims of policy which find favour with too many Indian officials ; and who, on his visit to India two years ago, was shocked at the contempt shown in Bombay for the sacred rights of private enterprise. It was known some time ago that the settlement of the foreshore dispute and the re-organisation of the Port Trust on a sound basis had been left to Sir Richard Temple, who has naturally lost no time in pushing the business through, as he was the Finance Minister who sanctioned the loan for the purchase of the Elphinstone Estate, and it concerns his credit to convert that improvident speculation into a profitable public property.

We are not in a position to state what are the terms of the offers the Government intends to make to the several companies and individuals possessing foreshore rights ; but we can give an outline of the scheme which will be found of general interest. Mr. Ravenscroft, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and Colonel Anderson, Revenue Commissioner, have been appointed to treat with the foreshore owners with the view of acquiring their properties. When all these properties have been acquired, they will be merged along with the Elphinstone Estate and Docks in a single Trust. Bonds representing the value of the respective properties will be offered as payment to each owner ; and these bonds will be guaranteed an interest of 4 per cent., secured on the *Provincial* revenues, so that the Government of India will thus shake itself free from any further responsibility for what it no doubt looks upon as a very bad bargain. When the Trust is completed on its new basis, its management will be conducted by Trustees appointed by Government, and the tariff of charges will be fixed on such a scale as to pay the expenses of management and the interest due to the bondholders. We believe that this arrangement can be carried out without the imposition of excessive dock and wharfage fees, for persons of great experience in such business have assured us that, if the competition for the foreshore traffic in opium and other valuable goods that now pay ridiculously small rates were done away with, the property of the new Trust could easily be made to yield a revenue of 5 instead of only 4 per cent on the capital invested. The general idea of the Government is to assimilate the constitution of the Trust to that of the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board. But the first thing to be done is to effect a settlement with the owners. All the other matters about the formation of the Trust, and so on, will only be put into shape after it is known if Mr. Ravenscroft and Colonel Anderson can come to amicable arrangements with the owners, or whether recourse must be had to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act—a weapon which the Government holds in reserve and is probably very reluctant to use, as it would cause some delay and annoyance to all parties concerned. If the owners of the Mazagon, Frere, Sassoon, Colaba, and other properties, and the proprietors of petty wharves scattered about here and there on the foreshore, agree to the terms which will be offered them within the next day or two, everything will be settled immediately ; and the local Government will be able, in consultation with the Home and Supreme Governments, to decide upon the exact constitution of the Trust, and probably to get it ratified by the Legislative Council and put into good working order by the beginning of next August. We hope that the owners of private properties will cordially co-operate with the Government to attain this desirable end. Mr. Ravenscroft and Colonel Anderson have been empowered to make a definite offer, which we do not know the precise nature of but which we hear has been based on a fair estimate of the worth of each property. The negotiators are not men to attempt any petty haggling or wrangling in order to beat down the price, and the private owners, many of whom hold properties which are unremunerative, ought to meet the Government in a spirit of moderation, and effect a speedy settlement which will be equally beneficial to themselves and to the State.

It is not in itself a desirable thing that the State should become the sole proprietor of the foreshore of Bombay, but this is the only issue from the labyrinth of difficulties in which we have been helplessly groping our way since the Government made the fatal blunder of buying the Elphinstone property. The purchase will do good to Bombay by setting free for profitable employment in other directions a large amount of capital now locked up. Many advantages again will no doubt accrue to traders and to the public from the consolidation under one management of all the foreshore properties. A uniform and comprehensive plan can be devised and carried into execution for developing to the utmost the capabilities of each section of the foreshore, and assigning the several branches of the export and import trade each to a distinct and suitable locality ; and the merchants of Bombay will, we imagine, be devoutly thankful for a settlement which will relieve them from the great annoyance of having nearly the whole cotton business of the Port, for instance, shifted suddenly from its old home at Colaba to the new Mazagon market at the other end of the island at the caprice of a single speculator. There is a risk, on the other hand, that trade may be oppressed by excessive dues if a majority of official nominees on the Trust conceive the idea of working it to the profit of the Imperial revenues ; and it should be distinctly laid down in the Act constituting the Trust that no part of the revenue shall be alienated to other purposes than the improvement of the Port of Bombay, even when there is a surplus after payment of the bondholders. It will require a nice balancing of various interests, of those of the Government, the merchants, and the general public, to make the machine work smoothly, for the natural inclination of the merchants, as has been shown by some acts of the existing Trust, is to unduly lower the dues on trade and let the public pay the cost. These, however, are matters for after-consideration ; we can only meanwhile express a hope that the negotiations to be opened to-day will be brought to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

YESTERDAY we published a correspondence the gist of which was that, although the G. I. P. Railway has been relieved from actual famine pressure, it is still unable to do all the work that it has the opportunity of doing, and consequently the export business of Bombay is suffering serious injury. Excuses are made by Government, and promises of amendment are held out ; but, nevertheless, the broad fact remains that the mercantile community of Bombay is suffering great loss and inconvenience, which no amount of fair words can remedy. Who is responsible for this state of affairs ? If the Railway Company is not prepared now to carry the ordinary traffic along its line, who is responsible for not foreseeing the block and making the necessary precautions to render it impossible ? We cannot look upon the state of affairs described in the correspondence as otherwise than discreditable to the Railway Department of this Presidency. It would seem incredible that after all the correspondence which went on last year about the deficiency of engine power on the G. I. P. Railway for the conveyance of traffic to the famine districts a similar question should now arise when the famine is practically over, and when the Company has only to bring down the usual goods traffic to Bombay, in connection with the want of waggons to carry the goods. We are assured by merchants that it sometimes takes 8 or 10 days, or even a fortnight, to get cotton brought down from the Berars to Bombay, and we need not dwell on the annoyance and heavy losses which are caused by such unaccountable delays. We feel it impossible to hold the railway officers of the Company responsible for the administrative incapacity thus revealed. We have all learned recently from the accounts published of the correspondence between Sir Andrew Clarke and the Chairman of the G. I. P. Railway Company that the Directors made vain efforts for years to induce the Government of India to let them have a proper supply of goods engines, and that then the Minister for Public Works, when the famine found them unprepared for the emergency, impudently turned round upon them and declared it was their own fault that they had not enough engine power. Probably the Directors and their Agent have had some similar experience with regard to the supply of a proper quantity of waggons. We know that on no railway in the world where the shareholders manage their own affairs would such a deficiency have been allowed to occur, and we therefore feel ourselves bound to ascribe the present mismanagement of the G. I. P. Railway to the interference of Government in the pettiest matters of railway administration. There can be no doubt that the representatives of the Railway Company are most injudiciously hampered in a variety of matters which they, as experts in their own business, thoroughly understand, and of which the Government officials can have no proper knowledge ; and it is notorious that to obtain sanction for expenditure, even of a petty kind, it is often necessary for the railway officers to engage in a correspondence which lasts for months and the cost of which is often a good deal more than the value of the article required to be purchased. Let any one imagine what would be thought of an English railway company if, just when trade was beginning to be active, and when there was a prospect of a long and busy season, it were calmly to announce that it had not sufficient waggons to carry the traffic, and that it would take some months for waggons to be ready. Yet the Bombay Government thinks nothing of publishing such a statement in a resolution and expecting that the merchants will be satisfied with the information that nothing can be done to help them till the cotton season of 1878 is over. Thus in two successive years the Bombay Government has virtually deprived the mercantile community of this Presidency of the use of the principal line of railway leading from the producing districts to the seaport. Such an experience can hardly be considered to justify the praises which we so often hear lavished, especially by great officials, on the government of this country for its wonderful efficiency in every branch of human rule. So far as we can see, the Department in which the Administration has been brought to a test most openly has broken down in two years following most completely and hopelessly—first, under the strain of the great famine emergency, and, secondly, merely under the pressure of ordinary work.

It may be asked, what motive can the Government possibly have for preventing the G. I. P. Railway Company from having a full supply of rolling-stock for the needs both of private merchants and the State ? We do not wish to attribute sinister motives to any person, but nobody can read the recent reports about the famine without noticing the great anxiety of the Government to swell the railway receipts as a set-off against the expenditure incurred in meeting the famine. Of course, the smaller the expenditure there is upon rolling-stock the larger the apparent total of profit on railway traffic to be written off from the famine bill, and the greater the credit of the Government for its admirable economy in managing the famine. Such a policy is, however, lamentably shortsighted, and all the credit gained from it is only secured at the expense of the country, the railways of which are starved, and the revenues from which are consequently prevented from legitimate expansion, in order that a few officials may be extravagantly lauded for their excellent economy in encountering the famine. The present breakdown on the G. I. P. Railway is as remarkable for the injury it is doing to the trade of Western India as suggestive of what would happen in the event of a great political emergency. Can it be doubted that other Departments, of which the Indian public see so little but which they are always told work smoothly and admirably, would, if exposed to a test similar to the present, be found equally wanting ? We cannot help fearing that the actions of the Government officials do not answer to the boastful descriptions of them which are so frequently published. It seems to be "talk, talk, talk," "write, write, write," "bluster, bluster, bluster" with them from one year's end to the other, and what is there to show for it all ? When their work is tested, its unsoundness becomes at once apparent, and the coll

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, MAR. 6.

The idea that a European Congress should be held instead of a Conference is again dominant, it being thought that a Congress would be more likely to lead to common accord on the subjects at issue.

The Treaty of Peace (? preliminary Treaty) stipulates that the definitive Treaty must be ratified at Saint Petersburg before a fortnight.

THE TURKISH INDEMNITY.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

Russia claims an indemnity of 1,410 millions of roubles from Turkey, whereof the cession of territory in Armenia to Russia represents 1,100 millions of roubles.

SUBMISSION OF THE JOWAKEES IN DURBAR.

A DURBAR was held on Monday at Peshawur to receive the deputation from the Jowakees, which was of a most successful character. The Jowakee arms and fines were presented to the Lieutenant Governor, who reproved the Khans and Chiefs for their intrigues and rivalry, and exhorted them to abstain in future from all outrages on British territory, giving them distinctly to understand that active loyalty was required. The honourably distinguished Nawab Bahadoor Sher Khan, to whose exertions the abatement of punishment was attributed.

LONDON, MARCH 5, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 1/16

In the Manchester Market there has been moderate demand but firmer.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8¼ lbs. do.	7-0
40s. Mule Twist	9-10
Exchange on India, 60 days sight	1-8⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ per cent. do.	82¼
5 per cent. do.	90½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95⅛
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	110
Bar Silver	54⅛

Departures.—Strathleven, Robinis, Athens and Agatha.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MARCH 6, 8-54 A. M.

Mail Steamer Assam, from Bombay, arrived at 6 p. m. yesterday.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	..Is. 8 11-16 to 3d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	..Is. 9 1-16d.	"
Credits, 3 "	..Is. 9d.	"
Documents, 8 "	..Is. 9 1-16d.	"
Sovereigns each	..Rs. 11-9.	

WE learn that Major J. Cadell, V. C., will take Major Impey's place at Udaipur, Major Grant succeeding Major Cadell at Joudhpur and Captain E. A. Durand succeeding Major Grant as First Assistant in the Persian Gulf.

LIEUT. M. T. MEADE has been appointed to an acting vacancy in the lowest grade of Political Assistants.

THE latest famine reports from Madras, dated the 5th instant, show a decrease on the week in the numbers on relief works of 13,000, and a decrease on gratuitous relief of 9,000; the total decrease being 22,000. The numbers now remaining are 260,000. There is a general, though slight, rise in prices.

THE weather and crop reports from the Central Provinces for the week ending the 4th inst., states that clear cool weather prevails there. The *kharif* threshing is completed; the *rabi* cutting and threshing still continue. The outturn is below the average, especially in Betul, Chhindwara and Seoni, owing to the injury to the wheat by blight, and to the other crops by frost and insects. General prospects are fair, though prices are still rising, owing to the large exports to Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. A report from Central India, dated Indore, the 4th March, states that the weather is cool, but water is scarce. Prospects are fair. Cholera in the city of Indore is decreasing.

THE only reference we can find in the home papers to the statement, still left uncontradicted by Reuter, that the London mob had smashed the windows of Mr. Gladstone's house and the *Daily News* office is contained in the following paragraph from the *Overland Mail*—viz: "A rumour was in circulation at the end of last week that Mr. Gladstone's house had been attacked by the mob. The rumour was unfounded, but it is stated that two months ago a man wearing a Turkish fez was seen suspiciously loitering about Mr. Gladstone's residence. Since then police have been stationed at the house, and other precautions taken to protect the right hon. gentleman from violence. The man was last seen about a fortnight since."

A LETTER from a correspondent of the *Englishman*, under date Shergasha, Feb. 26, says—"Before this reaches you the Jowaki expedition of 1877-78 will be a thing of the past. News was received here yesterday that a deputation from the Bori people, headed by one of their chiefs, Lal Beg, and another of the Jummoo headmen under Bhabri, had proceeded to Peshawur and were ready to accept absolutely the terms Government asked. It is expected that the Force out here will be directed to return to Peshawur, as soon as carriage can be provided, and I can safely say that every one will be delighted to go. The Jowakis, without doubt, are nearly ruined, they have lost about one hundred fighting men, numbers of their cattle have died, and to prevent their losing all of them they were compelled to sell any left for about an eighth of their value in the neighbouring tribes. Their towers and nearly every village have been destroyed, and to obtain the wood to rebuild the same will keep them fully occupied for the next three years. The punishment given to the Jowakis will, it is thought, have an excellent effect on the neighbouring Afridis, and Cherat, which has been generally annoyed by petty shefts and raids, ought this year to be comparatively quiet."

ANOTHER earthquake shock was felt in the Punjab on Saturday morning. At Lahore the vibration occurred at four minutes to twelve o'clock, and the motion lasted for two or three minutes. The wave must have travelled eastward, as five minutes after noon at Dehra Dun a continuous vibration for about a minute was noticed. The wave seemed to pass from north-west to south-east, and that the shock was rather severe. This is the third earthquake felt at Dehra during the present cold season.

THE *Pioneer*—In a recent lecture on the subject of deaths from wild beasts and venomous snakes in India, Sir Joseph Fayrer was much applauded when he insisted upon the necessity of creating a regular department, under a responsible head, for the purpose of extirpating all homicidal monsters. The announcement that upwards of 20,000 human beings, and very nearly 50,000 head of cattle, are annually destroyed by the native denizens of forest and jungle, excited a sensation of horror among Dr. Fayrer's limited audience, which was allayed by the further statement that at least 17,000 deaths are due every year to snake-bites. Thus far rewards have failed to enlist the people on our side in a thorough and earnest manner; and a native gentleman who was present confessed that Hindus entertain a superstitious reverence for snakes; they also believe, he said, in the efficacy of charms and antidotes. Such being the case, nothing remains but to accept Dr. Fayrer's suggestion, and adapt the Thuggee Department to the case of reptiles and other ferocious creatures. The question of expense may stand in the way for the present, though such vulgar considerations have little weight with the Society of Arts, when discussing the best means of exercising "empire over barbarous countries."

Vanity Fair says—After nineteen years spent in the attempt to reorganise the Indian Army, under such men as Lords Strathnairn, Sandhurst, and Magdala, it is still in the most hopeless confusion as to rank, and no officer knows where he is. The following account is a true one:—For a year prior to last August, all officers in the Indian Army ranked according to their rank in the army, except the two senior officers in a regiment. Now, by General Order No 244—77, the four junior officers rank regimentally according to 'the length of service each has in the regiment.' No rule is laid down for the third senior officer of the regiment, who, therefore, of course, continues to rank as formerly. Having got this well into his head, the reader will be competent to consider the following hopeless case which actually occurred in India very recently. Captain A, Lieutenant B, and Major C, of the Bengal Infantry, arrived on parade, and, the commanding officer being absent, the question arose which of the three was senior and should command the regiment. Now, Captain A was senior to Lieutenant B, and Lieutenant B was senior to Major C. But, then, Major C was senior to Captain A. Hence arose much discussion, which ended by their concluding that nobody could ever settle it, and all marching off parade together."

THE *Globe* is credibly informed that at the recent examination for candidates for the Army Medical Department not more than 19 presented themselves; 21 had offered themselves, but two failed to appear. This is the result of advertisements for 40 vacancies!

THE *Times*—A step of which the significance is even greater than the immediate importance, has been taken by this country in the Eastern crisis. A considerable portion of our Mediterranean fleet is at length anchored near Constantinople. It is in many respects prudent that we have not entered the harbour of the city itself; but a very powerful British force is now in a position to maintain the material interests which we possess in the Bosphorus and in the Dardanelles. The opposition of the Porte has been overcome or set aside in a satisfactory manner. The Turkish Government offered a formal protest against the passage of the Dardanelles by our fleet, but it took no steps to oppose it, or to attempt to oppose it. Lord Derby said that though in ordinary circumstances the Government would have respected the intentions of the Porte, they could not at present regard it as a free agent. Without any hostility against this country, the Sultan, being for the moment at the mercy of Russia, might hesitate to incur towards his victorious enemy a responsibility which a distinct permission to our fleet might imply. The Government have therefore thought fit to take the responsibility on themselves. The Admiral was directed to proceed to Constantinople, and he has proceeded accordingly. The ships are anchored at Prince's Islands, two miles from the city, and they have left behind a contingent to secure free communication through the Dardanelles. These facts will not fail to reassure the public mind. The British fleet is practically in occupation of the waterway to Constantinople; and, this being the case, we may watch with comparative calmness the course which the Russians, or which other European Governments, may adopt."

Vanity Fair—"If we are to have a war, one of the most—probably the most—important matters to consider will be the appointment of the admiral who is to command an operating fleet. The man who is most capable of doing good work, who would carry the whole Navy, men and officers with him, and who, if there is a chance of active operations, should undoubtedly be appointed to the supreme command, is Admiral Sir James Hope, G. C. B., whose gallant and masterly conduct of all the fighting in which he has been engaged is still lovingly remembered in the service. He is sixty-nine, but very young for his age, and full of dash.

"WHY couldn't they do *nothing*?" asked some one lately, speaking of the Ministry; "why couldn't they keep out of the Conference, out of Servia, out of Greece, out of despatches? Speech is silvern, and silence is golden." "Yes," remarked an American who has come over to admire Europe, "and to speak big and swallow your words is Britannia metal."

Vanity Fair understands that Mr. Thorneycroft, the constructor of the famous steel torpedo-launches, has been requested by the Government to reserve for them all the torpedo-launches which he is at present completing, and some of which were for foreign Governments.

A BUCHAREST correspondent of the *Morning Post* guarantees the accuracy of the following statement:—"The letter from the Emperor of Russia to the Prince of Roumania begins with the words: 'I love you as my son. Nevertheless, I do not to day speak as your good relation and friend. I come, in the name of the Russian people, to make known to you their desire to recover the part of Bessarabia annexed to Roumania by the Treaty of Paris;' and it concludes with the phrase, 'I hope that the Prince of Roumania will not place the Emperor of Russia under the dire necessity of cursing him before dying.'"

A TELEGRAM from Tiflis to the *Golos*, under date of the 10th February, announces that the Russian Government has issued an order for the mobilization of the militia of Armenia and the Caucasus. The troops, when ready, will serve in garrison the Turkish territory now occupied by the regular Russian army, which will thereupon be enabled to carry on operations elsewhere.

THE Cronstadt correspondent of the *Globe* writes:—"I am able to assure you on trustworthy authority that the Russian Government has made arrangements of a most extensive nature for the conveyance of troops and stores to the army at Constantinople *via* the Black Sea. All the steamers belonging to the Russian Steam Navigation Company have been engaged for this service, as also a large number of sailing belonging vessels to the various Russian ports in the south. Supplies will also be conveyed from Odessa by foreign steamers chartered for that purpose. I am not able to state which port on the Balkan peninsula will be made use of as the naval destination of these transports, although Midia is spoken of as being the one by several officials, but I am assured that on the Russian side Odessa will be the centre of the new base of communication."

BY a ludicrous typographical error in the *Daily Telegraph*, Sir William Harcourt was made to state that Sir Robert Peel had once "sat at the feet of the *gamebird* of Birmingham"—meaning Mr. Bright. The word intended was, of course, *Gamaliel*. This blunder was equalled the other day in the *Times*, the reporter of which made Mr. Gladstone speak of the Humanities instead of the Eumenides.

A LITERARY friend writes to us (*Pioneer*) from home that the new story *Marmorne*, which is attracting some attention there, is written by Mr. Hamerton, who aims at achieving an anonymous success. *Benedicta*, another book which is being a good deal talked about, is by Mrs. Alfred Phillips, not by "Pauline Rita," as is generally rumoured. Sir Frederick Goldsmid is going to edit Alien's *Indian Mail*,—an up-hill business, we should say. Of the *Pillars of the Empire*, now appearing in the *Home News*, Sir Henry Maine was written by Mr. John Shaw, C.S.I., a well-known Indian, and he has in hand Sir Barnes Peacock, the ex-Chief Justice of Bengal.

THE LATE CONCERT.

THE delightful and most successful amateur Concert given in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, in behalf of Miss Prescott's School, well rewarded the efforts of all who organised it, as well as gratified in a marked degree the large audience who were present. All the amateur singers were in fine voice, and were accompanied with much taste by Madame Tasca and Mr. Plumpton. Mrs. Blaker sang charmingly Pinsuti's "In Shadowland," and narrowly escaped an encore; her second song, Sullivan's "Will he come?" was, however, persistently redemanded, which the lady did not accede to—but one hearty, final round of applause proved the great gratification she had afforded to all. The songs chosen by Madame Lugi gave full scope for the exhibition of her perfect skill in florid execution, and in the display of great dramatic vocal power. We need hardly say that she received rapturous demonstrations of delight after each song. We never heard Mr. Wyer's rich voice to better advantage nor his intonation more perfect; and Mr. Tod's care and method, with its perfect control and skilful management, afforded as usual supreme satisfaction. Mr. Payne rendered the "Tar's Farewell" (a new song written for Santley) in admirable keeping with the character of the song, and he displayed a rich bass voice, which did good service also in the two trios with Mr. Wyer and Mr. Tod, Balfe's "Excelsior" (duet), sung by the two latter gentlemen, and accompanied on the piano by Madame Tasca and on the harmonium by Mr. Plumpton, is one of the most exquisite of musical inspirations, the beauty of which is unsurpassed and not equalled but by few of its class. Its execution on Tuesday night was an event to be remembered, and the wrapt attention with which it was listened to showed the deep impression that it made upon all. It was gloriously sung, and finely accompanied. We hope that Miss Prescott's school will realise a large amount from this excellent Concert.

MR. FAIRCLOUGH.

LAST night witnessed another triumph for this celebrated actor. The play at the Grant Road Theatre was "Romeo and Juliet," and long before the curtain rose the house was crowded from floor to ceiling. When Mr. Fairclough appeared on the stage there was a storm of applause, and throughout the entire evening he was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. We reserve our critique of the performance until to-morrow. Yesterday Mr. Fairclough received a note from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, expressing His Excellency's desire to see the great actor in his rôle of "Hamlet," his engagements having hitherto prevented His Excellency from seeing this character played by Mr. Fairclough. "Hamlet," as will be seen from our advertising columns, will therefore be played before His Excellency at the Grant Road Theatre to-night, when we have no doubt there will be a large audience to witness it.

THE ship Lord Strathnairn, from Calcutta to London, was spoken on the 13th of December in latitude 35° 6′ S., and longitude 29° 10′ E. when the Captain reported "having experienced very heavy weather, which necessitated a portion of the cargo to be jettisoned, being then on her beam ends."

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

THE Prince of Wales held a Levee, on behalf of Her Majesty, on Saturday, at St. James's Palace.

Cabinet Councils were held on Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and yesterday, all the Ministers being present on each occasion.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Derby started that the terms of the armistice had been received, and that the Government had ordered a portion of the fleet to proceed to Constantinople for the protection of British subjects in that city. On Monday, the Foreign Secretary announced that in consequence of the Porte refusing to allow their passage, the British ships had returned to Besika Bay. Lord Derby added that he was convinced the difficulty which had arisen would speedily be overcome. On Tuesday, Lord Derby repeated his assurance, and added with reference to the proposed Conference that the only difference between the Powers was as to the place where it should be held. The Duke of Richmond introduced and explained a Bill for preventing the extension of Cattle Disease. Last night Lord Derby stated that the British ships of war had passed the Dardanelles without obstruction, but the Porte had formally protested. The Lord Chancellor introduced a Bill to define the jurisdiction of Crown in the territorial waters of the Empire.

In the House of Commons on Friday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the despatch of a portion of the fleet to Constantinople, after which the House proceeded in Committee of Supply to consider the proposed Vote of Credit. Lord Hartington and Mr. Gladstone concurred in objecting to the non statement of the intentions of the Government had been made; but while the former declined to vote at all Mr. Gladstone joined the minority on the division, which showed a majority of 204 for the Government. On Monday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the entrance of the British ships into the Dardanelles had been delayed, but the Government would carry out their intention. The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means, after a vigorous speech from Mr. Rylands in denunciation of the Russian Government, and after some debate the resolutions authorizing the issue of Exchequer Bonds to the amount of £6,000,000 sterling was agreed to. On Tuesday, after several questions relating to Eastern affairs had been put and answered, Mr. Leatham moved a resolution favouring legislation to prevent the sale of ecclesiastical benefices, but the debate after proceeding for some time was abruptly terminated by a "count out." At Wednesday's sitting, the second reading of Mr. Biggar's Bill for amending the law relating to the registration of voters in Ireland, was rejected by 134 to 96. The discussion of Mr. Ramsay's Valuation Bill occupied the remainder of the sitting, and was not concluded when the hour of adjournment arrived. Last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer communicated the fact of the arrival of several British ships of war at Prince's Island, near Constantiple. Sir S. Northcote added that the Government had protested against the assumption of the Russian Government that the presence of the British ships would justify the entrance of Russian troops into Constantinople. A desultory discussion upon the Eastern Question arose upon the second reading of the Vote of Credit Bill, in the course of which Mr. Gladstone denounced the alliances with Austria to limit the liberties to be accorded to the Eastern Christians. The County Boards Bill was then proceeded with, and the debate was not concluded.

Mr. James Lowther has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Judges of the Court of Appeal have quashed, upon technical grounds, the conviction of Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant on the charge of obscene libel.

The name of Frederick Dimsdale, who was recently convicted of forgery, and sentenced to penal servitude for life, has been removed from the roll of solicitors, by order of the Judges of the Common Pleas.

Several cases of attempted murder and suicide by insane persons have occurred. An elderly man at Gateshead dangerously wounded his sister, and then cut his own throat, causing immediate death. A girl, aged 14, poisoned her self at Blackwall, in Durham. A tradesman at Bristol endeavored to kill himself by striking his head with a hammer, and is not expected long to survive. A gamekeeper at Esher shot at a fellow servant, and then blew out his own brains.

Two large ironclads building in this country for the Turkish Navy, have been purchased by the British Government, and one is about to be removed from the builder's yard, at Mr. Blackwall, to Chatham, to be fitted for sea.

The Stock Markets have been rather feverish during the past week, and prices for the most part ended downwards, till Wednesday, when they became tatesteiner. There is still no business doing outside the various classes of speculators. Money has hardened a little, in part because nearly £500,000 in gold was withdrawn during the week from the Bank for abroad. Bills continue as scarce as ever.

OBITUARY.—H. T. Prinsep, Esq., C.S., late Member of the Indian Council; Lieut.-Col. J. W. Douglas, Bar., Ret.; the Rev. A. Duff, late of Calcutta; Col. C. E. Taylor, Mad. Ret.; Admiral B. Popham.

The past week has been a period of uncertainty and anxiety with respect to the position of the British fleet in Turkish waters. A portion of the fleet approached the Dardanelles on Saturday, but the previous day it was not recognized by the Turkish commander of the forts, and Admiral Hornby therefore returned to Besika Bay to await further instructions. On Tuesday he again sailed, and directed his course to the Porte proceeded to within two miles of Constantinople, where four ships are now anchored, while two others remain to guard the entrance to the Straits. The Russian Government had declared that if the presence of British ships was necessary to preserve order at Constantinople, that duty was equally incumbent upon the Russian troops, some of which would be sent into the city. Up to the latest date, however, there is no intelligence of any Russian force having entered Constantinople.

The Sultan has required the resignation of all British officers holding commissions in his service, and Colonels V. Baker and Allix have already left the country. The Turkish Danubian flotilla has passed into the hands of the Roumanians, and the most anxious for the Ottoman navy is expected also to be thus transferred. The Turkish Parliament was yesterday dissolved by the Sultan, upon the ground that its existence, in present circumstances, was dangerous to the public peace.

There is great anxiety at Vienna respecting the intentions of Russia, and Count Andrassy has informed the Government at St. Petersburg of the points upon which Austria would feel herself obliged to intervene, even although they be agreed upon between Russia and Turkey.

The German Emperor, upon receiving the President of the Parliament, expressed a confident hope that European peace would be maintained, although the present state of affairs was very critical. Prince Bismarck has returned to Berlin.

In Roumania there is a general and very strong feeling against the Russian demand for the cession of Southern Bessarabia.

The French papers generally condemn the action of Russia but recommend Great Britain to act with moderation, so as not to imperil the peace of Europe by hostile manifestations.

The Jubilee of the late Pope was celebrated on the 15th Feb. at the Vatican, with great pomp. The Cardinals have decided to hold the Conclave in Rome.

The position of the Egyptian finances is again causing much anxiety.

News has been received from the Cape of Good Hope up to January 23. There have been several encounters with the revolted Caffre tribes, but it was not expected that the insurrection would extend.

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BRITISH FLEET AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 14, 11-50 p.m.—The British fleet is expected to enter the Bosphorus to-morrow. Two vessels will remain at Basika Bay and two at Gallipoli, to protect Admiral Hornby's rearward communications. One of the vessels has struck a sandbank, sustaining slight damage.

Mr. Layard has telegraphed to the Earl of Derby that the Sultan has received a despatch from the Czar stating that his troops would occupy the neighbourhood of Constantinople in a friendly spirit and with the same object—namely, the protection of his subjects—as that for which the British fleet had been sent. Some of the Turkish barracks would be prepared for the reception of the Russian troops.

There is no truth in the report that the Cabinet had decided upon the departure of the Sultan for Brousa in the event of the Russians entering Constantinople; and it is stated that his Majesty in any case will remain here.

With regard to a request made by the Porte for information respecting the British subjects in Constantinople, it is explained that the Porte only asked the British Consulate to furnish the names and addresses of the British residents in order to ascertain their number.

Feb. 15, 10-49 a.m.—Vice-Admiral Hornby's flagship the Alexandra, accompanied by the ironclads Temeraire, Sultan and Achilles, arrived off Prince's Islands at eight o'clock this morning. H.M.S. Agincourt and Swiftsure remain at Gallipoli, and the Raleigh, Hotspur, and Ruby at Besika Bay.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 15, 11.40 A. M.—Great anxiety exists here, particularly among the English residents, on account of the critical situation created by the arrival of the British fleet at the mouth of the Bosphorus. Russian national feeling is becoming excite.

[PALL MALL GAZETTE'S TELEGRAM.]

GERMANY, RUSSIA, AND ENGLAND.

BERLIN, Friday.—Prince Bismarck is reported to be prepared to give a full and clear explanation of his Eastern policy in answer to the question about to be put to him in Parliament.

The German Government continues to support Russia in the demand that the coming negotiations should be conducted on the basis of the Constantinople Conference. The German Government is most anxious that the negotiations should be confined to questions affecting Turkey only, and that no other questions, such as the North Sleswic, should be touched upon.

The German Emperor is understood to be prepared, in case of need, to tender his good offices to the Government of England and Russia for the purpose of mediating with a view to the preservation of peace, but he is not inclined to act in any way as arbitrator between them.

THE INSURRECTION IN CRETE.

ATHENS, Feb. 14, 10.30 P. M.—The Genera Assembly of Cretans at Apokorono passed decrees on the 11th of February abolishing the sovereignty of the Sultan over Crete, proclaiming union with the mother country, declaring their confidence in the Powers—namely Russia, Germany, France, England, Italy, and Greece, and in the help and patriotism of the Greek nation. The Cretans of Apokorono and Skhakia went on February 12 to Vantos to attack the Turkish troops stationed there. The Turkish artillery left Canea to reinforce the troops at Vanos.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

VIENNA, FEB. 14.

According to a telegram of the *Presse* from Tirnova, General Ignatieff arrived last Friday in Adrianople whither the Turkish Plenipotentiaries had been invited to continue the peace negotiations. It is expected that the discussions may begin on the 16th of February and be concluded in less than a fortnight, when the result would be submitted to the Conference as a *fait accompli*. That such may be, and possibly has been, the Czar's intention all along may be readily believed from the tardiness displayed by Russia in answering the invitation to the Conference, not less than from the delays which are now occurring in the arrangement of the preliminary formalities; and it is quite possible that the Czar will likewise succeed in concluding the negotiations with Turkey before the Conference meets, thus creating the desired *fait accompli*; but after the declarations of both the British and the Austrian Government she can scarcely expect that such a *fait accompli* will be unconditionally recognized. Indeed, as regards this Government, it has not omitted in its confidential communications to St. Petersburg to point out the clauses in the preliminary stipulations signed at Adrianople, and serving as a basis for the present negotiations which affect European and Austrian interests, in the matter of which accomplished fact could scarcely be recognized. No written Notes have been exchanged on the subject, but for all that the Russian Government is fully aware how far such *faits accomplis* effected by a treaty with Turkey are likely to be recognized by this country, and what, according to the opinion of this Cabinet, must be left to the decision of Europe.

PARIS, FEB. 14.

The interchange of views among the Powers relative to the meeting of the future Congress, for a time very animated, has been flagging for three days.

The *Nord* publishes a letter from St. Petersburg announcing that Prince Bismark is opposed to the meeting of a Congress, preferring a Conference composed simply of the ordinary Ambassadors of the Powers.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

THE PASSAGE OF THE DARDANELLES.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

VIENNA, Feb. 13.

THE report which came from Constantinople yesterday that the Sultan was willing to grant the firmans demanded is contradicted again to-day, and it is now announced that there is not much chance at all of such permission being given. Even if England and the other Powers were ultimately to compromise the difference by agreeing that the Russians should march into Stamboul while the fleets entered the Golden Horn, Turkey might object to such a solution, not only as having no interest in it, but, on the contrary, every reason to oppose it to the utmost, as sure to bring about the very crisis she most dreads. In particular as the measure contemplated was proclaimed to be merely one for the protection of their foreign subjects and devoid of any character of hostility to Russia, the Porte cannot well see in such a step on the part of the Powers any disposition to extricate it from its desperate situation, but one rather likely to aggravate its peril. The case was very different at the time the first firman was asked and so readily given, for then there was no mention made of sending up the British fleet to the Bosphorus to protect the lives and property of British subjects, the reason alleged being that it was meant to safeguard the Imperial interests of England threatened by the advance of the Russian forces towards Constantinople and in the direction of Gallipoli. Though made at the eleventh hour, it was a request which the Turks readily granted; for, although they had sent off full powers to their Envoys to sign, days had passed without their having received any information from them. They were still masters of the Danube fortresses, and held the lines, moreover, of Buyuk Tchekmedje, while Suleiman Pasha, on his own responsibility, occupied the position at Gallipoli; and imperfectly manned though the lines before Constantinople might have been, they were deemed sufficiently strong to resist any force which the Muscovites then, at any rate, could have mustered for the attack. What was wanting was the moral courage which had been daunted by previous reverses, and which sank still more by the want of any prospect of support from elsewhere. The appearance of the British Fleet in the Bosphorus, however, would have supplied this deficiency; and if England had been determined, the lines of Buyuk Tchekmedje might have presented the spectacle of a second Torres Vedras. But all this is changed. The Turks left their remaining military position and surrendered at discretion. Even then, however, had England, and with her all the rest of the other Powers, come boldly forward with the demand to be permitted to ascend to Constantinople for the protection of European interests, it is just possible that, like a drowning man, Turkey would have grasped at the straw offered, for the risk of Constantinople being occupied by the Russians, found means to make the telegraph to Tchanak Kaleh go wrong. But to incur this risk merely for the sake of allowing the Powers to protect their subjects was rather too much to ask. It would be tacitly admitting that such protection was wanted, affording a pretext for the eventual occupation of the capital. Should the Turks, however, ultimately give way, it may be taken for granted that it will be done under the pressure of Russia, who may find the joint occupation to her mind after all.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 12.

The following is the text of the despatch sent last Sunday by Prince Gortchakoff to the Russian Ambassadors at Berlin, London, Paris, Rome, and Vienna:—

"Le Gouvernment Britannique, sur les rapports de son Ambassadeur a Constantinople, a cet deside a profiter d'un Firman precedemment obtenupour diriger une partie de sa flotte a Constantinople afin de proteger la vie et la securite des sujets Britanniques. D'autres puissances ont adopte la meme mesure pour leur nationaux. L'ensemble de ces circonstances nous oblige a aviser de notre cote aux moyens de proteger les Chretiens dont la vie et les proprietes seraient menaces, et afin d'obtenir ce resultat d'avoir en dernier l'entree d'une partie de nos troupes a Constantinople."

The organ of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs makes this morning the following comments:—

"As soon as England for the purpose of sending her fleet to Constantinople to protect the life and safety of her subjects, it was evident that the Russian Government could not remain indifferent to the fate of hundreds of thousands of Christians who live in the capital of the Ottoman Empire, and who have certainly an equal right to, and more need of, efficient protection. Russia could the less avoid doing so as it is quite certain that the troops were in the vicinity of Constantinople, and she could not well ask them to remain passive spectators of acts of vandalism, the first victims of which would be the Christians of their own confession and of a nationality closely allied to their own. If, in presence of a peril pointed out by England, Russia could not remain indifferent to the fate of her own subjects, she could have still less doubt as to her right to enter Constantinople upon the same grounds as the navies of England and the other Powers. If England comes to Constantinople for the purpose of helping to re-establish order, her assistance will be welcome; in the contrary event the responsibility for the consequences rests with her."

It may be confidently mentioned that the entry of Russian troops into Constantinople will be one of the most popular incidents of the war, and from this point of view the British Government by sending the fleet to Constantinople will render the Cabinet of St. Petersburg an enormous service.

February 13,

Late last night the Government received information that the Sultan refused most positively to grant a firman for the entrance of the British Fleet into the Dardanelles, and up till 2 o'clock to-day it had received no intelligence of any change in the intentions of the Porte. It maintains, therefore, its energetic attitude, but measures have been taken for the advance of a part of the troops now before Constantinople as soon as the British or any other foreign ships of war enter the Straits. The entrance of the troops into Constantinople, if made, is not intended as an act of hostility, but anxiety is felt lest some unforeseen accidental collision should occur. If the troops do enter, it is thought the Sultan would retire to Brousa, and that it would then be extremely difficult to re-establish even a shadow of the Turkish Empire in Europe. There is good reason to believe that the Russian Government does not for the present desire such a radical solution of the question.

In view of all this the negotiations for assembling a Conference have for the moment fallen into the background.

An Anglo-Austrian alliance is now spoken of as a possibility.

PARIS, Feb. 12.

People are much agitated here about the entry of the British fleet into the Dardanelles. The general feeling is becoming daily more opposed to Russia. Her reticent attitude is construed very unfavourably, and it is asked whether a Congress will actually be held to register settled decisions, as the Czar seems to desire.

The exchange of views between France and the other Powers relative to the Eastern Question in not very active, and the official attitude of the Republic is reserved. Contrary to what has been said on the subject, the eventual choice of the representatives of France at a Congress has not yet been discussed. It is, however, believed that the directing Minister himself would represent the Republic if a Congress met.

PARIS, Feb. 13.

The belief in competent quarters, contrary to the impression among the public, is that matters will be arranged slowly and laboriously, but peacefully. Turkey's attitude as to the entry of the fleets into the Dardanelles does not surprise those who have had occasion here during the war to converse with her authorized spokesmen. Russia has imbued the Turks with the notion of their abandonment by all the Powers, and diplomatists here remember hearing a Turkish representative repeatedly exclaim, "If the Powers abandon us, we shall struggle against Russia single-handed; and if we succumb, she will become our natural protector and will offer us the least harsh conditions, for our interests are not the same as those of the other Powers, and we prefer to defend our own rather than theirs." No surprise has, therefore, been felt at seeing Turkey accept the protectorship of Russia, who, however, it is thought, will not jeopardize her unexpected military advantages by exasperating England and Austria. It is not believed, therefore, that the entry of her troops into Constantinople will be the signal for the conflict, for that entry must be with the full consent of Turkey, and with the acceptance in advance of the decisions of the Conference upon such an occupation. Indeed, a letter received here to-day affirms that even while entering Constantinople as a satisfaction to her people Russia would promise that on the Conference assembling she would fall back on the position around the capital. A telegram, moreover, announces that there is not the slightest danger of a popular disturbance there, the Mussulman population being under the influence of the discouragement produced by Oriental fatalism. Whatever, too, may be the displeasure of Austria, confidential reports from Vienna state that her attitude must not be regarded as disquieting. Her only aim is to prevent Russia from going such lengths as to compel herself to put forth greater energy than she desires to display. Germany, it is known, has within the last two days strongly urged moderation on Austria. As for France and England, their attitude will be exactly the same—to enforce inaction on each other, so that the difficulty is limited to England, Austria, and Russia. The fact of the danger being reduced to these proportions accounts for the expectation of a solution by means of a Conference, for the conviction is that Russia will so far respect the susceptibilities of England and Austria as not to force upon them resolutions they wish to avoid.

The Emperor William, on receiving the representatives of the Reichstag, spoke of the gravity of the situation, but declared his firm hope that the Peace of Europe would, nevertheless, be maintained.

The Austrian Rear-Admiral Barry started from Pola this afternoon in the Hapsburg for the Levant.

BERLIN, FEB. 12.

There is a report that torpedoes are being placed in the Bosphorus.

The Berlin Ministerial *Post* says that Europe may hope that Germany and Austria will not allow Russia to open the Dardanelles for her own men-of-war to the exclusion of all others.

VIENNA, Feb. 14.

Late last night the official information came from Constantinople that in the morning the British squadron had passed the Dardanelles on its way to Constantinople. The question all along at issue between England and the Porte was not so much about the granting of a new Firman as the validity of the old one, which had never been revoked. At first, it seems, the Turks were inclined, if possible, to evade the determination of this point by contesting the sufficiency of the reason brought forward by England for using the permit, pointing to the reports sent into their respective Governments by the representatives of France, Italy, and Germany, which were deemed so conclusive by the first two countries that they had countermanded the instructions sent their Ambassadors to demand a Firman of the Porte for the passage of two man-of-war. As England, however, insisted on her right to use the Firman, claiming to be the only judge as to the sufficiency of the reason for so doing, the question of the validity of the passport could not well be evaded. In this respect, as pointed out by me before, Turkey had plausible ground for contesting the continued force of the paper, circumstances having changed since its delivery, and as the Porte was no longer at war, but at peace, it could be argued that it did not any longer possess the right even of admitting foreign men-of-war into the Dardanelles and the Bosphrus. The reasoning though apparently plausible, could not for one instant be admitted by England, or any of the other signatories of the Treaty of Paris, were they in the same position, without vitiating the right derived from this international instrument. Turkey, it is true, had signed peace preliminaries and an armistice, but this did not amount to peace between the Sultan and the Czar, and could much less be so regarded by the European Powers, which, like England, had made the definitive character of the peace dependent on approval by the signatories of the Treaty of Paris, declaring beforehand null and void any stipulations between the belligerents affecting this treaty or the London Protocol of 1871, without the consent of the Powers. From Saturday till Tuesday last this fencing about the point of right had been going on, the British Government insisting on its right of passage by virtue of the firman already in hand, and the Porte as doggedly contesting this right, hinting plainly enough that it would eventually resist any attempt on the part of England to take advantage of the previous permit. The Sultan himself even telegraphed to the Czar that he would not allow the passage and was determined to resist it in the end. On the other hand, Mr. Layard on Tuesday received telegraphic instructions from London to send orders to Admiral Hornby to steam into the Dardanelles at once, which was done yesterday morning without meeting, as far as we know, with any material resistance or obstacle. Possibly the Turks at the last moment may have retired from the conflict, or else, as seems more probable after the telegram of the Sultan to the Czar, they may have received counsel from St. Petersburg not to provoke a struggle, bearing out the impression prevailing from the first that if England insisted, neither Turkey nor Russia would go to extremes.

Although yesterday it was currently reported that the Russians had entered Constantinople, the rumour has not been confirmed from any side. Several of the papers, however, publish telegrams from the Turkish Capital of the 12th inst., according to which arrangements were being made for the morning the Muscovite troops, who were expected to be lodged in the Armenian quarter of the town, from which the Turkish garrison had been withdrawn. This Armenian quarter of the town lies along the hollow running from the height on which the old Hippodrome, the present At-Meidan, stands to the Port of the Seven Towers on the shore of the Sea of Marmara. Such a position would be well chosen, as for, commanding the entrance from the sea into the Golden Horn. But it remains to be seen whether the Russians will carry out their threat to occupy Constantinople in case the Fleet went up there. They may find it more advantageous to make some modifications in the line of demarcation, and stipulate for positions nearer the Bhosphorus and the Dardanelles, which might allow them to occupy the forts situated thereon and thus procure them military compensation for the arrival of the Fleet. Were this to be the case the belief is that it would be mainly owing to the counsels of moderation tendered by Germany, who, in spite of her self-imposed reserve seems not to lose sight of her position as a possible mediator in preventing conflicts. The altered tone of the German papers tends rather to confirm this conviction, some of those even hitherto favourable enough to Russia finding that another invention of the Unkiar Skelessi type might not altogether suit the Em

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Consolidated Fund were agreed to. In answer to a question from Sir G. Campbell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was not intended that this sum should be added to the permanent debt; but he could not give any detailed explanation until the Budget.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14.

THE ENTRY OF THE FLEET INTO THE DARDANELLES.

In the House of Commons, Mr. E. Jenkins asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether there was any truth in the report that orders sent to the fleet on or about January 23 were to the effect that, if the Turks refused to allow the fleet to pass, the fleet were to "silence the forts and fight their way up;" whether it was true that accordingly preparations were made by the admiral and orders issued for that purpose; and whether as a matter of fact any orders were sent to the admiral supplementary to those read to the House on the 28th of January. Mr. W. H. Smith produced the order sent to Admiral Hornby on the 23rd of January and read a few days ago in the House, but declined to answer the other questions. Upon this Mr Jenkins gave notice that he would repeat the questions this evening "with an addition."

Lord Hartington having asked for information with regard to the movements of the fleet, the Chancellor of the Exchequer reminded the House that on Monday last he had informed it that her Majesty's Government had asked the Porte for permission to enter the Straits. This having been refused, the ships were told to proceed, the Governor of the Straits protesting, but not offering any material opposition. The ships were now, he believed, in the neighbourhood of Constantinople, and her Majesty's Government had communicated to the Government of Russia protesting against any occupation by her army of the capital of Turkey, and stating that in their opinion the movements of the British fleet would be no justification for such a step. The answer of the right hon. gentleman evoked loud cheers from the ministerial benches which were renewed when, in reply to Sir L. Palk, he added that the Government were determined to adhere to the declaration which they had already made with regard to any occupation of Constantinople by Russia. Lord Hartington inquired whether any other European Powers had sent ships to Constantinople, or whether the Government was aware of their intentions in that respect. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that no other Power had actually sent ships, and that he was unable to state whether it was intended to do so. He added that he hoped to be able to give the House some information on the subject this evening. Sir C. Dilke inquired whether lines of Gallipoli were within the "neutral zone," and the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that he had no information on the subject.

On the order for the second reading of the Consolidated Fund (Six Millions) Bill, Mr. E. Jenkins deplored the position of danger and humiliation in which, in his opinion, the country had been placed by the weak and vacillating policy of the Government. He attacked Sir Robert Peel for having made a "war speech" at Exeter Hall, and expressed a hope that England would not make any alliance with Austria or any other Power which would have the effect of restricting the freedom proposed to be given to the subject populations of the East. The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied that Mr. Jenkins had any right to insinuate want of candour in the Government with regard to the orders sent to the fleet, and put it to the House whether he would be justified in giving details of those instructions. Mr. Gladstone deprecated any revival of the discussion on the principle of the vote of credit, but declared with much emphasis of manner that he viewed with the utmost aversion any prospect of an alliance with Austria, which would limit the effect of that for which Russia had gone to war—the freedom of the Christian subjects of the Porte. Sir R. Peel replied to Mr. Jenkins, observing that the question at issue was not the dignity of the Emperor of Russia, which Mr. Jenkins charged the Government with not considering, but the honour and interests of England. He believed that the origin of these troubles commenced with Germany, which, if so minded, could have stopped the war at any moment. His own fear was that we were on the brink of war; and if this were so he hoped the Government would take the House into its confidence and declare without delay what its policy was, Lord R. Montagu insisted that the tyranny of Russia had been written in blood for a hundred years, and expressed his amazement that "certain hypocritical lovers of liberty in the House" could be found to sympathize with such a tyrant as the Czar. This observation brought up the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Gladstone. The former objected to the use of the word "tyrant" as applied to a foreign Sovereign in alliance with England; and the latter considered it to be extraparliamentary to say of any members of the House that they were "hypocritical lovers of liberty." Lord Robert Montagu thereupon withdrew both expressions. He contended that the fleet ought to go into the Black Sea to blockade its ports, and prevent the Russians from drawing supplies through those channels. He strongly advocated an alliance with Austria. Sir J. Lubbock thought the movement of the fleet would not justify the occupation of Constantinople by the Russians. The discussion was continued by Lord Richo, Sir C. Dilke, Sir W. Lawson, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Monk, and Mr. Biggar. Mr. Forster repeated his complaint of a previous night that the Government had not given the house sufficient information, and declared that he did not think the temporary occupation of Constantinople by Russia sufficient ground for going to war. He (like other members of the Opposition begged Mr. Jenkins not to devide the House, adding that if a division were forced he should feel obliged to vote for the Government. After a few words from Mr. C. R. Denison, the bill was read a second time, as was the Exchequer Bonds Bill.

Mr. Sclater Booth having moved the second reading of the County Government Bill, Mr. Stansfeld moved an amendment to the effect that, with a view to simplify and strengthen local self government, it was desirable, with as little delay as possible, to bring each sanitary district and poor law union within the area of one country, and to give to the ratepayers of such districts the power of directly electing members to the county board exceeding or not exceeding the representative of justices. A debate ensued, in which Mr. R. Yorke, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. W. S. Stanhope, Sir H. Selwyn, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Peel, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Hibbert, and Sir B. Leighton took part, and in which considerable support was extended to Mr. Stansfeld's proposal with regard to the area to be adopted for the purposes of county government. Eventually the debate was adjourned until Monday.

Upwards of two hours having been wasted in a fruitless attempt to make progress with the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland) Bill, the other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at two o'clock.

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